

FAMILY
MEDICAL COMPENDIUM;

OR

Directions for Medicine Chests:

WITH

REMARKS

ON

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

BY

D. COX, K

(Cherist to his Majesty,)

ROYAL ELABORATORY, GLOCESTER.

A NEW EDITION.

GLOCESTER,
PRINTED BY R. RAIKES,
Southgate-street.

SOLD IN LONDON BY
COX, BOROUGH; MURRAY AND CO. FLEET-STREET; RICHARDSON'S,
ROYAL EXCHANGE; AND HATCHARD, PICCADILLY;
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D. COX

ROYAL LABORATORY, CHICHESTER

NEW EDITION

PRINTED BY E. & F. N. SONS

LONDON

THE ROYAL LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, CHICHESTER, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE NEW EDITION OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, CHICHESTER, HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. THE REPORT CONTAINS A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1887, AND IS OF GREAT INTEREST TO ALL CONCERNED WITH THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY. THE REPORT IS PRINTED IN A HANDSOME AND DURABLE MANNER, AND IS WELL ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAMS AND TABLES. THE PRICE OF THE REPORT IS 10S. 6D. PER COPY, AND MAY BE ORDERED OF THE ROYAL LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, CHICHESTER, OR OF ANY BOOKSELLER.

TO

R. B. CHESTON, M.D. F.R.S.

AND

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THAT EXCELLENT INSTITUTION

THE

GLOCESTER INFIRMARY,

THIS MEDICAL COMPENDIUM

Is most respectfully inscribed,

BY HIS

HIGHLY OBLIGED,

HUMBLE SERVANT,

DANIEL COX.


Royal Laboratory, Gloucester.



PREFACE.

BY disease and accident, many valuable members of the community are lost, whose lives by the timely aid of medicine might have been prolonged.

Impressed with this truth, I have been some time employed in selecting a Form of Medicines proper for sudden maladies, &c. and accompanied with plain and comprehensive directions; such as may enable the benevolent, at a small expence, to alleviate the afflictions of their distressed neighbours.

In fitting up these Dispensaries, or Medicine Chests, which I respectfully submit to the Public, I mean to be guided by the authority of the new Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians of London; and I do assert, that all and every Drug introduced shall be of the first quality.

The very flattering sale of the former editions of this Compendium, and the encouragement I have met with in the different schemes of my Medicine Chests, lead me to hope, that my humble efforts will answer every intention I had proposed by them.

TABLE OF DISEASES.

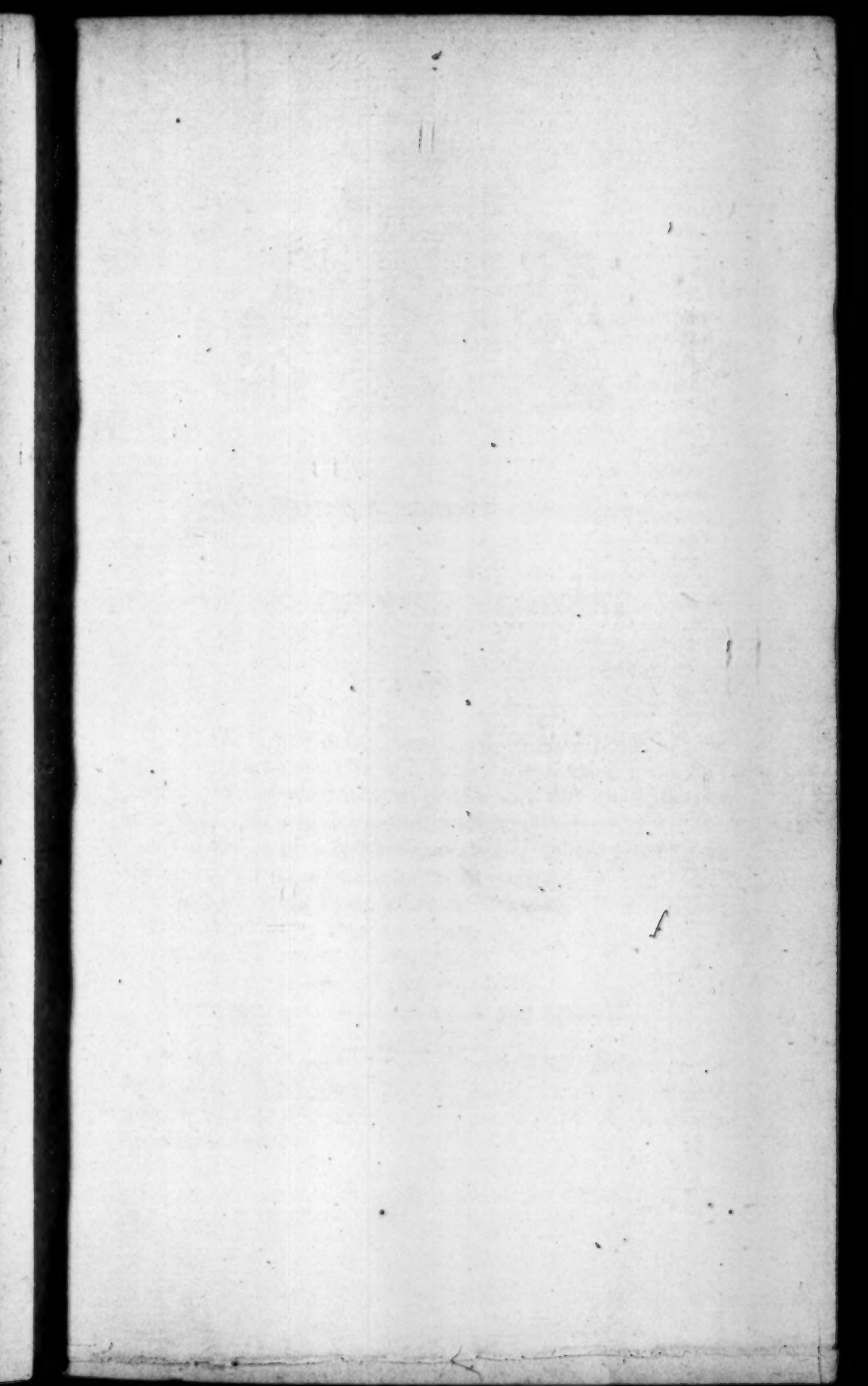
	PAGE		PAGE
Animation suspended	69, 78	Hemlock } Poisons	48, &c.
Appetite Lofs of	4, 13	Henbane	
Age Decays of	12	Hæmorrhages, internal	30, 53
Ague	23, 30	Head-Ach	39
Asthma	12, 27	Heartburn	14, 54
Acute Diseases	16, 30, 41	Hooping Cough	5, 8, 10, 12, 19, 21
Arsenic Poison of	48	Hypochondriac	11, 12, 26, 30, 63
Bilious Complaints	5, 15, 20, 22, 24, 30	Hysterics	ibid
Boils	33	Intoxication	50, 77
Bruises	6	Indigestion	3, 5, 15, 26
Burns	60	Jaundice	6, 17, 28, 32, 30
Chronic Diseases	9, 17, 20, 31, 63	Inflammation, internal	8, 16, 32, 41
Children's Ditto	8, 10, 12, 14, 19	external	6, 30, 33, 60
Costiveness	3, 15, 17, 25	Infectious Fevers	80, &c.
Colic flatulent	3, 30	Intermittent Ditto	4, 8, 13, 18,
— from Lead	5		23, 30
Consumption	58, 107	Lead, Poison of	5, 48
— Pulmonary	26, 59	Liver, Obstructions of	6, 15, 21,
Convulsions	12		20, 30, 95
Coughs—Colds	10, 26, 59, 60	Malignant Fever	24, 34
Contagion prevented or		Measles	5, 8, 19
destroyed	80	Mouth, Ulcerations of	59
Contagious Fever	24, 89	Nervous Weakness	4, 11, 12, 30
Chilblains	36	Nails, Punctures, &c. of	7
Corns	37	Opium, Poison of	50
Copper } Poisons	45	Obstructions, FEMALE	14, 30
Corrosive Sublimate		Poisons, Animal	43
Deadly Night Shade, Ditto	48	— Mineral	45
Debility	4, 26, 30, 107	— Vegetable	48
Diarrhœa	3, 30, 54	Pain, acute	10, 41
Dysentery	23, 30, 54	— fixed	7, 9, 39
Dropfy	15, 30	Palsy	12
Eyes, Inflammation of	33, 55	Piles	31
Fevers	4, 8, 11, 18, 21, 30	Pleurisy	31, 32, 39, 41, 63
Flatulency	3, 12, 13, 30	Rheumatism	7, 20, 31, 32, 39
Faintings	11, 12, 30, 78	Stomach, Acidities in	14, 54
Gout	7, 29	— Cough	8, 16
Gravel	6, 8, 28, 30	— Gout	7, 12, 30
Gums, Lotion for	30	— Sickness	5, 7, 31
		— Vomiting	13, 30
		Stomach,	

	PAGE		PAGE
Stomach, Weakness	4, 8, 11	Throat, Ulcerated	5, 8, 16, 55, 59
Spasms	12, 30	Putrid	18, 56
Spikes, Bites of	43	Swelling	29
Small-Pox	5, 8, 19, 63	Teeth, to preserve	30
Scalds	33, 60	Cutting of	8
Sprains	6	Tendons, Punctures of	7
Scrophula	20, 23, 30, 62	Vitriols	} Poisons 48
Scurvy	9, 17, 30, 63	Verdigrease	
Scorbutic Eruptions	9, 17, 19, 30, 62	Ulcers	35
Stone	22, 58	Wounds	34
Strangury	8, 16, 31, 58	Worms	24
Swooning	vide Fainting	Fever	8
Throat, Inflamed	5, 8, 16, 55	Yellow Fever	90, &c.

TABLE OF MEDICINES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aromatics	31	Collyrium, or Eye-Water	59
Aperients	100	Clysters	64
Almond Milk	58	Draughts, Saline	17
with Gum Ara-		Effervescing	18
bic	ibid	Decoction of Hartshorn	54
Ass's Milk, Artificial	107	Pectoral	57
Ather	12	Deobstruent Drops	20
Balsam Friar's	7	Diet and Regimen	98
Barley Water	57	Diet, Table of	100
Blisters	39	Directions to prepare	101, &c.
Observations on	40	Dover's Sweating Powder	21
Bleeding	41	Emetic Tartar	18
Remarks on	34, 41	Emulsion of Spermaceti	59
Bandages	35	Elixir Paregoric	9
Bark Powder	23	Elixir of Vitriol (acid)	13
Cathartics	15	Eau-de-Luce	30
Cream of Tartar	31	Emetic (or Ipecacuanha) Pow-	
Calomel	19	der	22
Camphor	28	Fever Powder (Antimonial)	26
Camphorated Mixture	ib.	Female Medicine	14
Oil	29	Family Receipts	51, 65
Castor Oil	5	Gargles	65
Charcoal Powder	30	Gums for fumigating	83
Tapers	83	Herb Teas	50
Chalk Mixture	54	Infusion of Senna	51
		Infusion	

	PAGE		PAGE
Infusion of Red Rose-Buds	52	Salt, Rochelle	16
— Peruvian Bark	53	— Smelling	40
Jalap Powder	15	— of Wormwood	17
Leeches	6	Spirits (<i>Volatile</i>) of Asafoetida	30
Lime Water (Simple)	60	— of Sal Volatile	11
— (Compound)	62	— Hartshorn	13
Lead, Cream of	33	— Lavender	12
— Extract of	6	— Sweet Nitre	8
Lotions for Chilblains, &c.	37	— Myndererus's	32
Laudanum	10	Tar Water	62
Magnesia (<i>Calcined</i>)	14	Tartar Emetic— <i>vide</i> Emetic	12
Mercurial Ointment	32, 36	— Tartar	18
Medicine, Abuse of	42, 66	Tincture of Bark (<i>Huxham's</i>)	3
— Doses of	1	— Cascarella	30
Measures, &c	2	— Castor (<i>Russia</i>)	ib.
Mustard Whey	63	— Columbo	ib.
Nitre, Purified	31	— Guaiacum	7
Nitrous Vapour	81	— Myrrh (<i>Simple</i>)	30
Opodeldoc	6	— Rhubarb (<i>Spiritu-</i>	
Ointments and }		— <i>ous</i>)	3
Plasters	33	— Senna	ib.
Peppermint Essence	13	— Stomachic	4
Pennyroyal Ditto	14	— Soot	30
Pills, Analeptic	24	— Valerian	ib.
— Nervous	25	Tooth Tincture, Directions to	
— Purging	ib.	prepare	30
— Stomachic	ib.	Wine, Antimonial	9
— Balsamic (or Cough)	26	— Emetic	5
— Asthmatic	27	— Steel (<i>vide</i> Appendix)	30
— Opiate	ib.	Water, pure	17
Quince Seed, Mucilage of	59	Worm Medicine	14
Rhubarb Powder	15	Weights, &c.	2
Sulphur, Milk of	31		





DOSES OF THE MEDICINES.

NOTE :

THE largest doses mentioned in this book are for grown persons naturally of a strong constitution ; the following general rules how to proportion the medicines to different ages will be found necessary.

Two-thirds of a full dose, is proper to be given from the age of fourteen years to twenty-one.

One-half from seven years to fourteen.

One-third from four to seven.

One-fourth to one of four years.

One-eighth to one of two years.

One-twelfth part to an infant of one year old.

✍ Always making due allowance for difference in strength of constitution ; and beginning with the smaller dose, gradually increasing the quantity, till it produces the desired effect.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

The half scruple, contains 10 grains.
 scruple - - - - 20 grains.
 half dram - - - - 30 grains.
 two scruples - - - - 40 grains.
 dram - 3 scruples, or 60 grains.
 The quarter of an ounce or two dram weight.

GRAIN WEIGHTS.

Half grain.
 One grain.
 Two grains.
 Three grains. /
 Four grains.
 Five grains.
 Six grains.

N. B. One drop of liquid is in general equal in weight to one grain of solid substance.

MEASURE.

The small end contains half an ounce; or four drams, which is equal to four tea spoonfuls; one dram, (or a tea spoonful) is equivalent to sixty drops.

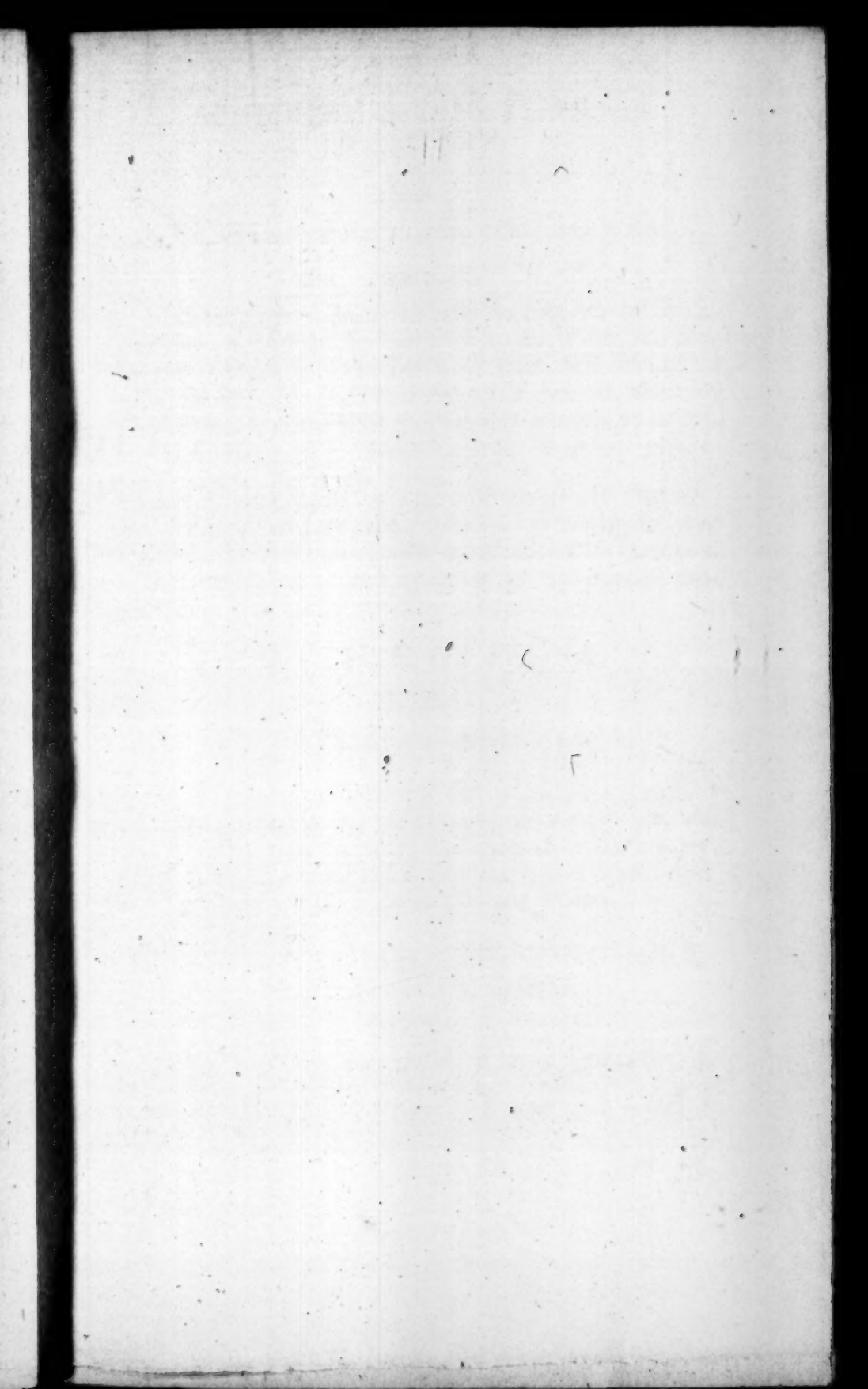
The large end contains one ounce; or two table spoonfuls, which is equivalent to eight tea spoonfuls.

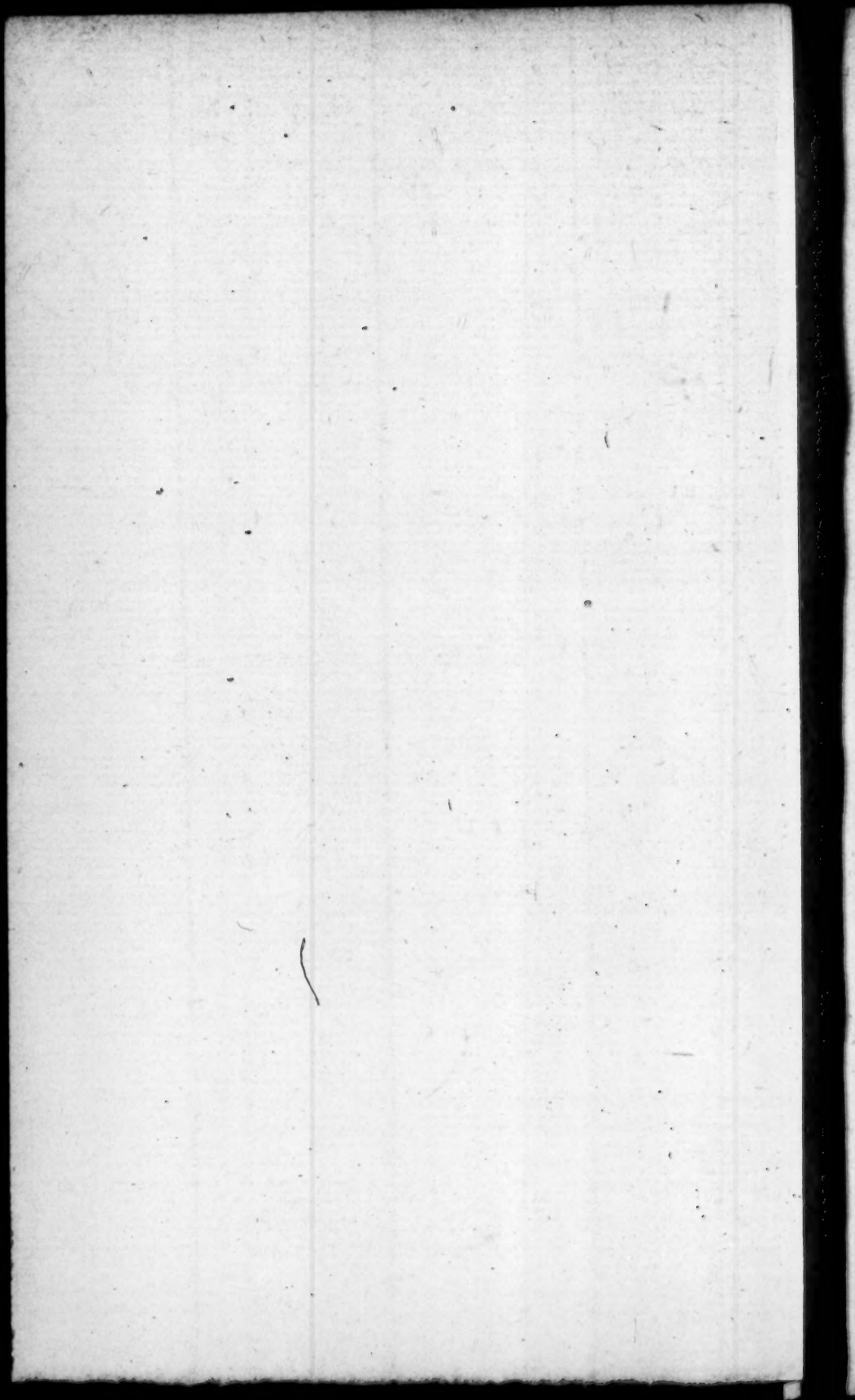
SCALES.

In weighing salt of wormwood, or such medicines that corrode copper, it is proper to place in each scale a piece of writing paper of equal weight, and place such substances to be weighed upon the paper.

Pestle and mortar, cup, funnel, bolus knife and plate, &c.

SPIRI-





SPIRITUOUS TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

DOSE:

FROM half an ounce to an ounce and a half.

REMARK.

This preparation is used chiefly in flatulent colics, indigestion, diarrhoeas, and other like complaints, in consequence of eating unripe fruits, or from acid liquors or other causes. It is frequently made use of alone by those who are accustomed to spirituous liquors, by others, it may be taken in a small wine glass of simple peppermint-water. In violent colics, half an ounce of castor oil may be taken with an ounce of tincture of rhubarb; and if the pain is very acute, from five to twenty drops of laudanum may be joined with it, diluting with spearmint or peppermint tea; and avoiding all spirituous compounds.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

DOSE:

The same as above.

REMARK.

It is an agreeable and useful carminative purgative, and may be joined with the tincture of rhubarb or taken alone. An infusion of lemon peel in hot water, and drank cold, is an agreeable vehicle to cover the taste of senna.

HUXHAM'S COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

DOSE:

FROM one to four drams or more, (according to the different purposes it is intended to answer) in a glass of port wine, infusion of bark, red roses, or any proper liquid.

B 2

REMARK.

REMARK.

This tincture is highly useful in all cases of debility on the declension of fevers, nervous-weakness, and loss of appetite; in case of nausea in the stomach or costiveness in the bowels, first cleanse with a gentle emetic, mild rhubarb purge, joined with tincture of rhubarb, senna, or magnesia, as the case may require. It is also taken as a stomachic bitter to promote appetite, immediately after it has been injured by excess in eating or drinking; in such cases it is best to assist nature by gently removing the obstructions, before the bark, bitters, or any other tonic medicine is made use of.

Huxham's tincture is by some thought superior to the simple tincture of bark; it certainly (being joined with stomachic bitters) is more proper to be taken by weak stomachs, as is the case with persons just recovering from long and painful illness or other causes; but, being loaded with other ingredients, it is proportionably less powerful in the primary ingredient—bark.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE;

Or Compound Tincture of CARDAMOMS.

DOSE:

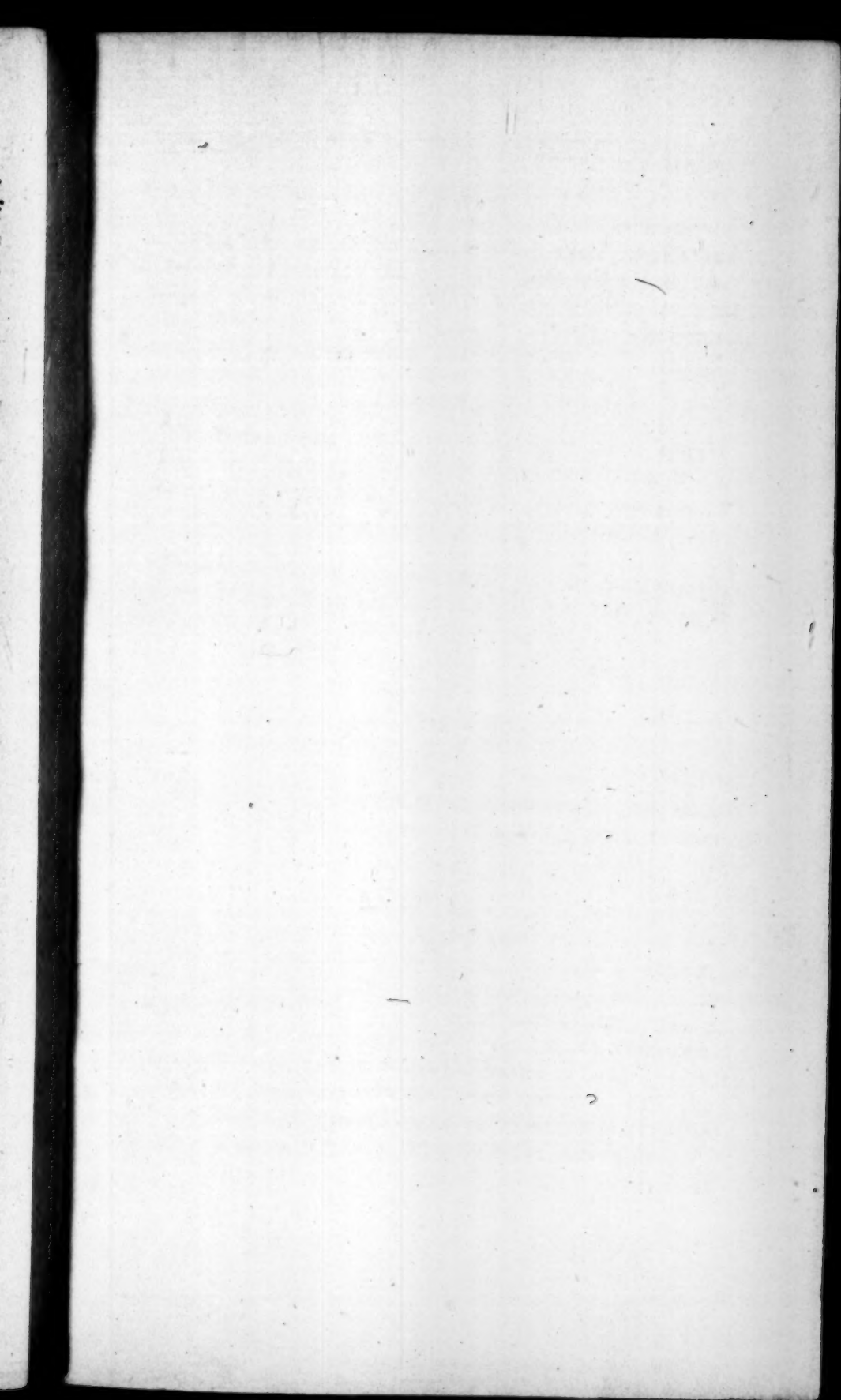
FROM one to two ounces taken alone.

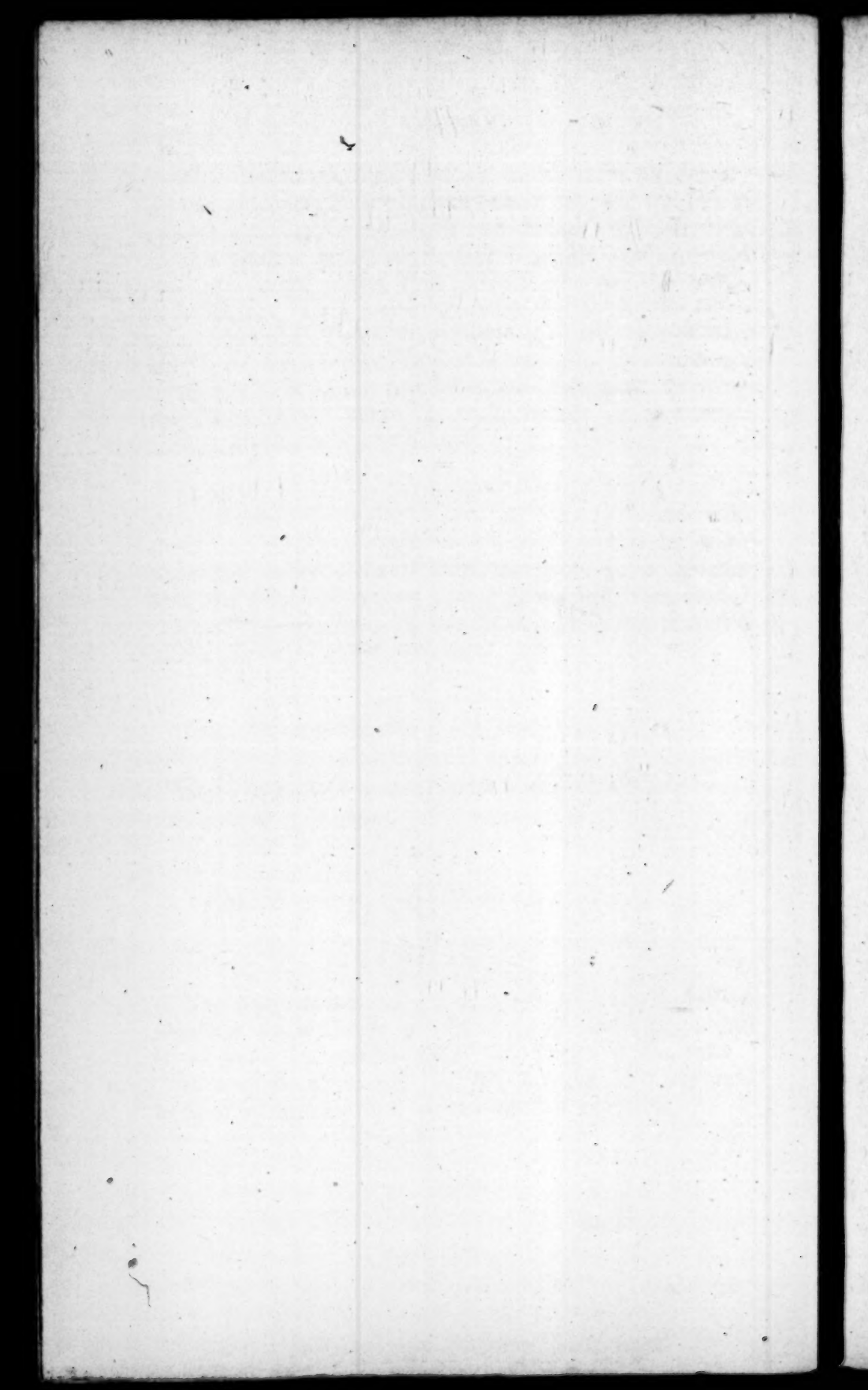
REMARK.

The stomach tincture is a very efficacious and pleasant medicine in weakness of the stomach and viscera, and in all cases arising from a lax, flaccid state of the parts.

It may be given early in the morning, and repeated two, or three times a day, as occasion requires.

IPE-





IPECACUANHA, OR EMETIC WINE.

DOSE:

FROM one to two ounces taken alone, operates as an immediate emetic; or, half an ounce taken first, and repeated in the same proportion every five or ten minutes, till it operates; working it off with lukewarm-water, thin gruel, or weak camomile tea.

REMARK.

The Ipecacuanha powder or wine given as an emetic, is useful in the beginning of fevers, sore throats, colds, sickness of the stomach, indigestion, bilious complaints, &c. and is best administered early in the morning.

Children with the measles, small pox, hooping cough, and other complaints incident to childhood, should begin with gentle doses of emetics often repeated.

CASTOR OIL.

DOSE:

FROM half an ounce to an ounce and a half as a purge; or, from one to three drams as an alterative medicine.

REMARK.

Castor oil, taken as a purge, is most excellent in the Devonshire colic, adding to it, if the case is violent, from ten to thirty drops of laudanum. This oil is likewise esteemed in many other complaints, where drastic and irritating purges would inflame the complaint, particularly those arising from the fumes of lead.

Bleeding, emollient clysters, fomentations, with the warm bath, are frequently required to be made use of in the abovementioned complaints with the castor oil.

It

It is taken as an alterative, from one to three drams (beginning with the lesser dose) in the jaundice, stone, gravel, and bilious complaints, diluting plentifully with dandelion or such appropriate herb teas, whey, thin gruel, &c. and, if regularly continued night and morning, for some considerable time, will be of lasting good effect.—Those who are averse to oily medicines may take this oil, beat up with the yolk of an egg and fresh cow's milk; with which it forms an agreeable emulsion.

CHEMICAL LIQUID OPODELDOC:

USED only externally, where the skin is not rubbed off, and is proper to be applied to bruises, sprains, chilblains, and other injuries, &c. exactly in the same manner as the solid or Steers' opodeldoc, to which it is presumed the liquid opodeldoc will be found not inferior; being less clogged with soap, its spirituous or more essential ingredients act with greater power.—N.B. If the injury is great, and blood is extravasated, warm water and leeches should first be applied.

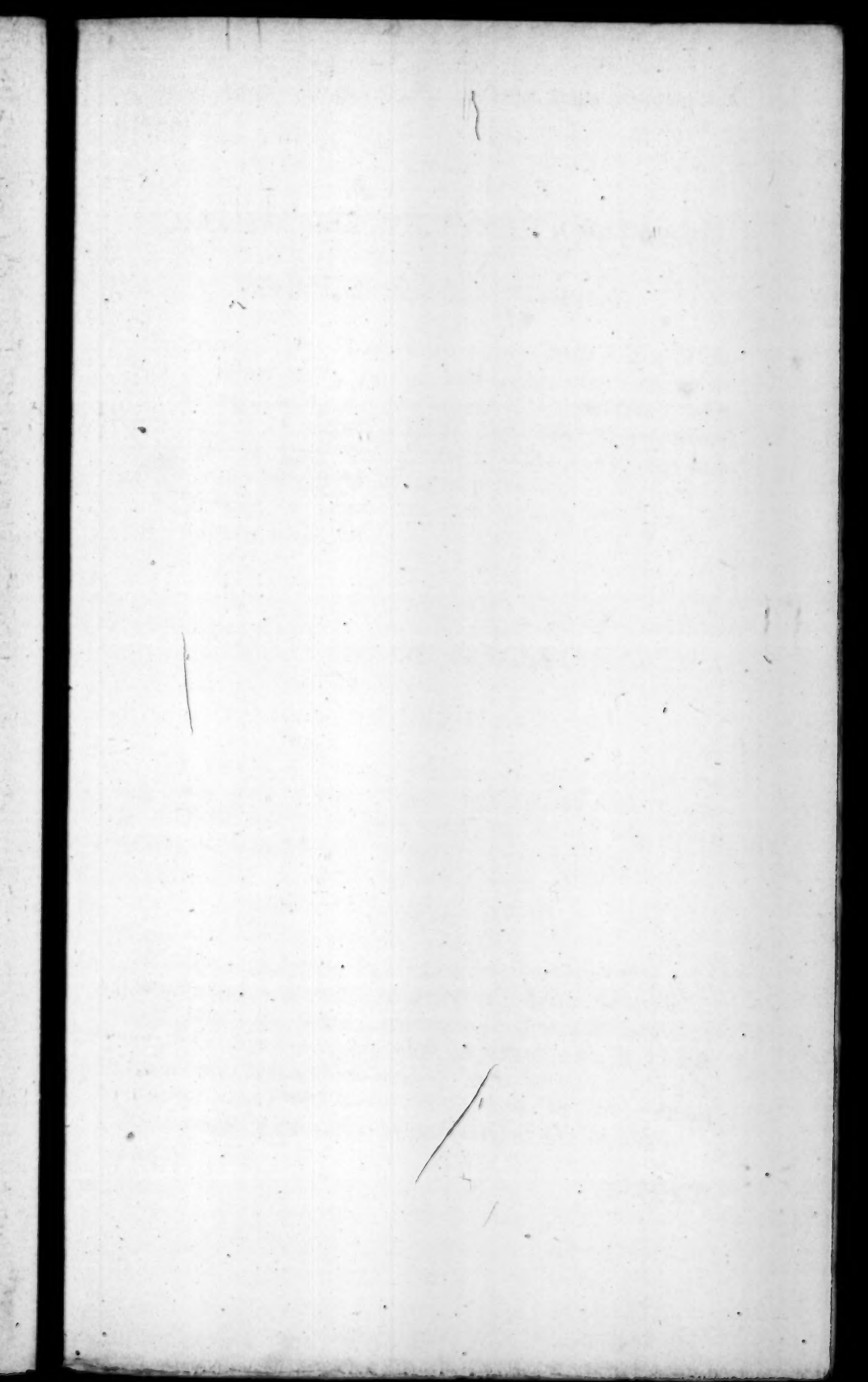
EXTRACT OF LEAD:

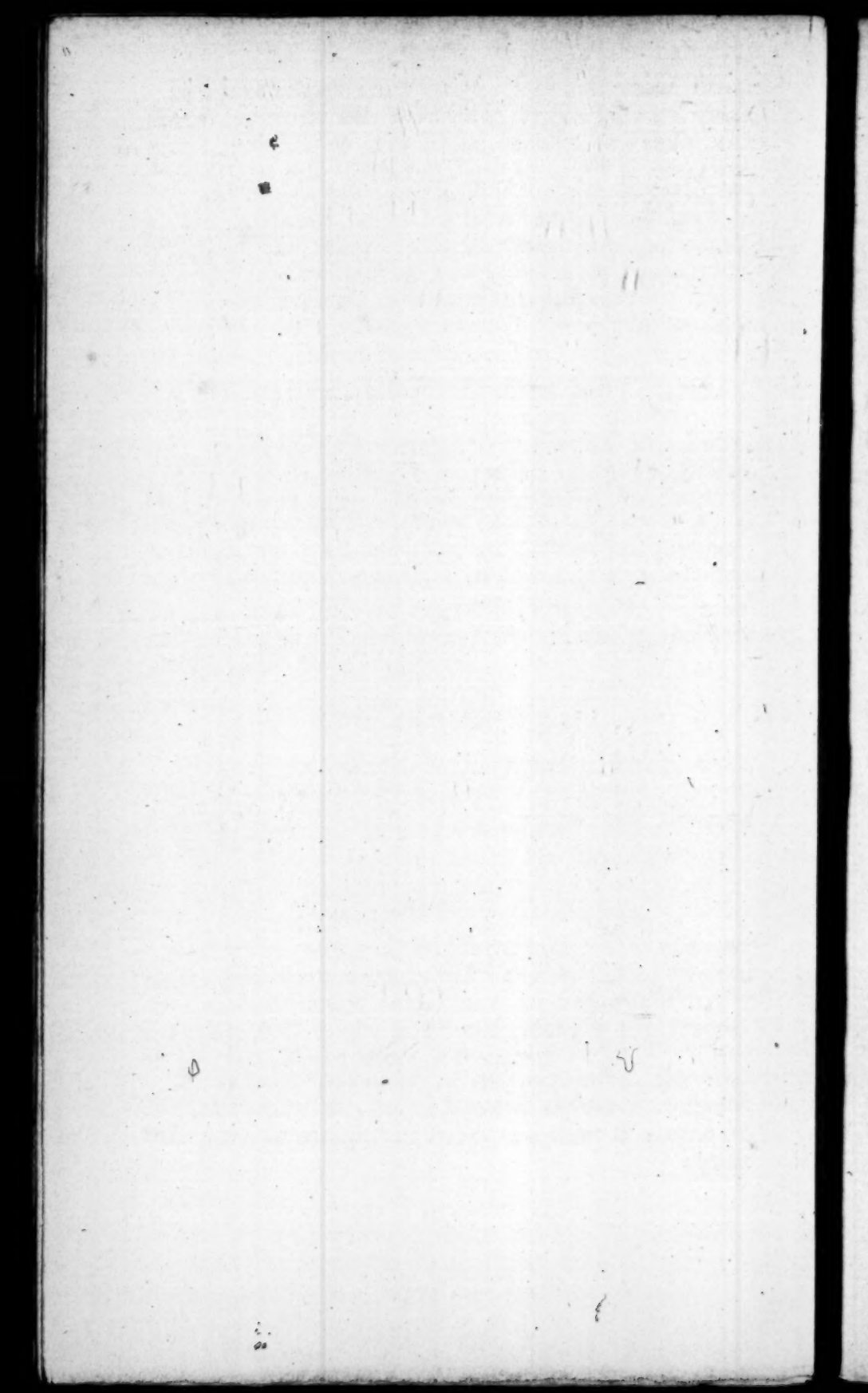
Used also for external purposes only; and is much esteemed in inflammations, bruises, slight burns, scalds, excoriations, and a variety of other injuries and affections of the body.

REMARK.

When this extract is used for the face and other tender parts, about thirty drops in half a pint of soft water, with two or three drams of spirits, is of sufficient strength; but other parts of the body will require a proportionable addition of the spirits and extract.

By an indiscriminate use of this preparation, the usual ill effects of lead may be produced on the system, namely, colic pains or paralytic affections, especially if applied to
a great





a great extent of the body, or used for a considerable time.

TRAUMATIC, OR FRIAR'S BALSAM.

USED both externally and internally.

Internally, from twenty to thirty drops, in a wine glass of white wine, or on loaf sugar; for sickness of the stomach, pain, or weakness: it is also taken with acid elixir of vitriol. Dose, ten, twenty, or thirty drops of the acid, and given in white wine, for loss of appetite, occasioned by intemperance.

Externally, to slight cuts and bruises, punctures of the tendons, nails, &c.

TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

DOSE:

A DRAM, (or one tea-spoonful) night and morning, in a glass of warm white wine, white wine whey, or mustard whey, or buck-bean tea, &c. drank lukewarm, as soon as it is mixed.

REMARK.

Tincture guaiacum has frequently removed the gout from the stomach, and is esteemed in the chronic rheumatism;—but, in some constitutions, hot and irritable; nitre, and saline draughts must be joined with it in the cure of the rheumatism—and it may be given in a less quantity, joined with the above, and ten or fifteen drops of antimonial wine added to each dose of the guaiacum.

SWEET

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

DOSE:

FROM thirty to eighty drops or more in a draught of barley water, or any cooling liquor.

REMARK.

This spirit is recommended as a mild stomachic and diuretic medicine; allaying thirst and fever—and in inflammatory complaints is particularly proper.

To children, sweet spirit of nitre may be frequently given in their food from five to fifteen drops; it is carminative and anodyne as well as cooling; and may safely be administered in all stages of their diseases:—in the whooping cough, measles, small-pox, hardness of the belly, worm-fever, cutting of teeth, fever, &c. join with it five drops or more of antimonial-wine.

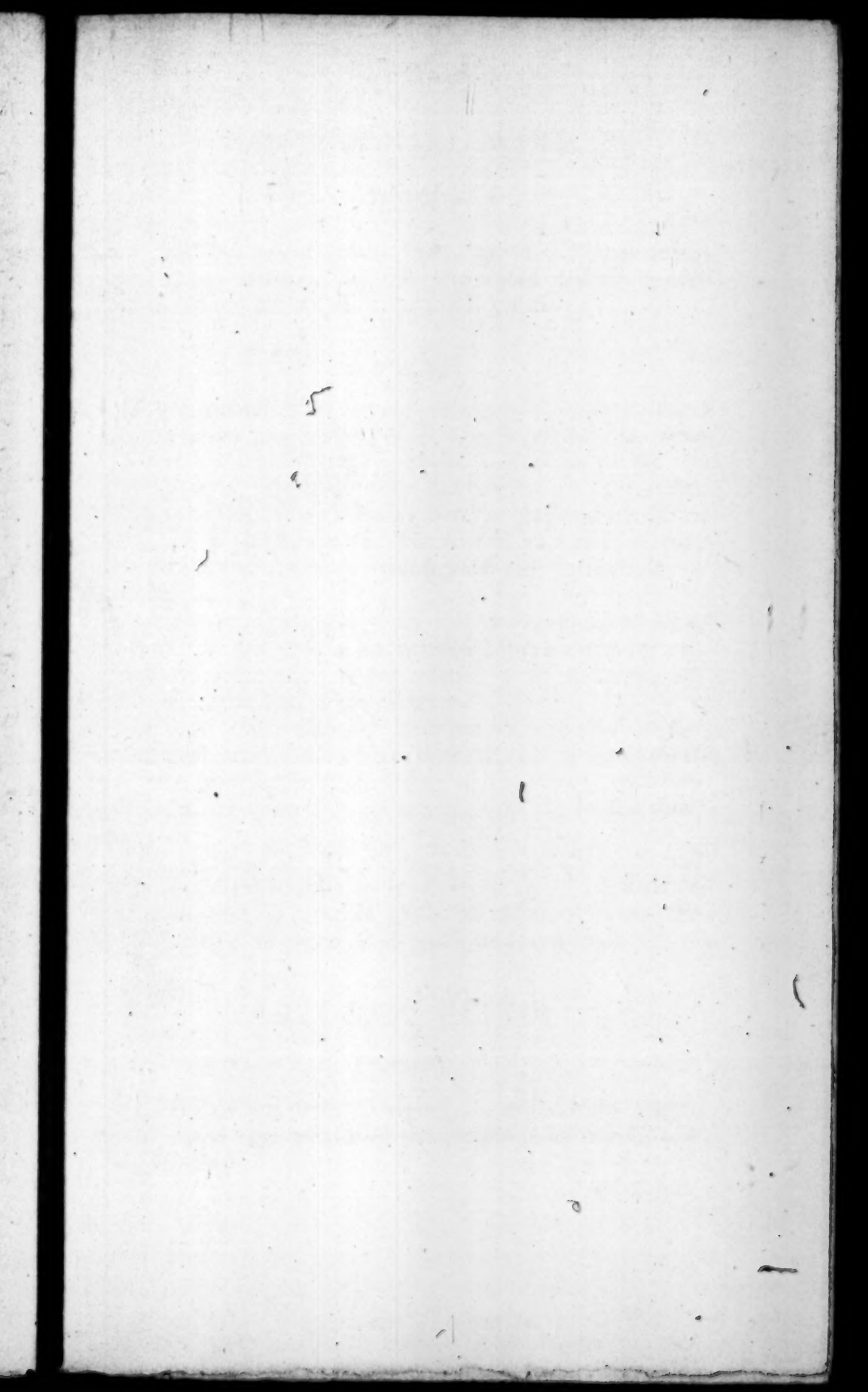
In sickness of the stomach, gripings of the bowels, costiveness, &c. administer in the food, a small dose of powder of rhubarb, calcined magnesia, or manna; repeating the dose occasionally, till it produces the desired effect.

If the child brings up its food, the antimonial wine, or Ipecacuanha wine is also given in small doses often repeated, till it operates as a puke.

N. B. Preparations of opium, as Godfrey's cordial, &c. and spirituous compounds, given by idle nurses, are the bane of children; they invagate and vitiate the digestive faculties, whereby the food is not duly concocted, the blood is impoverished, and rickets, worms, fevers, consumptions, convulsions, and even death is the consequence.

In large cities, where this absurd practice is most prevalent, the ill effects are more speedily produced, children being deprived of the advantages of air and exercise.

ANTI-



ANTIMONIAL WINE.

DOSE:

FROM ten drops to forty, as an alterative medicine, taken twice a day, in any liquid coinciding with the intention for which the wine is given.

REMARK:

If antimonial wine is taken to increase perspiration and to remove coughs and colds, it may be joined with sweet spirit of nitre and paregoric elixir, and taken in the saline draught, almond milk, spermaceti emulsion, &c. diluting copiously with barley water or pectoral emulsion.—or, as a purifier of the blood and humours, it may be administered in a large quantity of gill, sassaaparilla, or sassafras tea.

Antimony is the basis of all the various antiscorbutics, fever drops, &c. that are advertised under various forms; the above preparation is not inferior to any in virtue, and more innocent than most of them.

And as the antimony is minutely dissolved in the antimonial wine, that active mineral is in a state proper to enter into the smallest vessels of the body, and carried with the circulation of the blood to the most remote parts.

It is evident that its use must be regularly continued for a considerable time to eradicate long and inveterate maladies—and that acids must be abstained from the time the wine is taken, and for some hours after.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR.

DOSE:

FROM twenty drops to eighty, in white wine, water, or any liquor appropriated to the complaint for which this elixir is taken.

C

REMARK:

REMARK.

For dry tickling coughs, incident to age, and for those asthmas which such persons are subject to, paregoric elixir is an excellent remedy. It is also given in smaller doses to alleviate coughs and colds in general.

Children in the whooping cough, after gentle doses of emetics have been administered, may take from five to ten drops of paregoric elixir alone, or joined with the antimonial wine, and sweet spirit of nitre.

N. B. As paregoric elixir contains opium, it must be given with due caution, especially to young persons, and the more so if there is a difficulty in breathing, or any inflammation, or a sickness at the stomach; as opiates retard expectoration, and of course increase those complaints.

LAUDANUM;
OR, TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

DOSE:

TO those not accustomed to take opium, from ten to thirty drops.

By frequent use the dose is increased in proportion to the violence of pain and other symptoms, which opium is given to abate.

REMARK.

The general effects of this medicine are to relax the solids, and render them less sensible of pain; it removes irritation, cheers the spirits, promotes perspiration, and sweat; but restrains all other evacuations.

When its operation is over, pain, and other symptoms which opium had abated, return; and generally with greater violence than before, unless the cause has been

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been removed by the relaxation and sweat which it produced.—Opium is improper to be given in delirium, and in asthmatic complaints with difficulty of breathing; it suppresses expectoration and is injurious to consumptive persons.

Ill effects produced by opium—are delirium, cramps, or spasmodic contractions of the nerves; dryness of the mouth; dejection of spirits, (after its operation is over) and instead of always procuring rest, it often occasions restlessness, great anxiety, vomiting, head-ach, &c.

Opium operates more powerfully in lax habits, than in the opposite circumstances, and its effects are far more beneficial.

Those who have long accustomed themselves to its use cannot, without great difficulty, leave it off.—The best substitutes are æther, or other volatile spirits and aromatics, assisted by exercise, music, and cheerful conversation.

☞ The syrup and extract from our white poppy-heads, are equally efficacious with the foreign opium, and much less narcotic: plants, the produce of this clime, are most natural and congenial to our constitutions; but, unfortunately what we have always in our power to procure, we seldom esteem, or are anxious to possess.

SPIRIT SAL VOLATILE.

DOSE:

FROM ten to eighty drops in wine or water.

REMARK.

Sal volatile is an excellent medicine in lowness of spirits, sudden faintings, and all hysterical and hypochondriacal affections. It is also taken in slow fevers, and nervous weakness; and in sore-throats, colds, &c, joined with medicines, proper for those complaints.

ÆTHER.**DOSE :**

FROM twenty to sixty drops taken in a glass of cold water or wine, the instant it is poured out, or the *Æther* will evaporate.

REMARK.

It must be kept constantly tied over with an oiled bladder, and immersed in water, and when used by candle light, be particularly careful, or it will communicate with the flame. *Æther* is taken in hysteric and spasmodic affections of the body; as convulsions, nervous asthmas, difficulty of breathing, fits of coughing, sudden faintings, and depression of spirits in general, and in hypocondric and flatulent complaints. Also for the whooping cough in children—dose, from five to fifteen drops; it is both cordial and anodyne.

Æther is also externally applied for cramps, head-ach, tooth-ach, &c. and is deservedly esteemed.

Compound SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.**DOSE :**

FROM twenty to eighty drops on loaf sugar, or in wine, or any agreeable liquid.

REMARK.

This spirit is a grateful and reviving cordial, esteemed in paralytic affections, and in all kinds of languors and weakness of the nerves, and decays of age.

SPIRIT

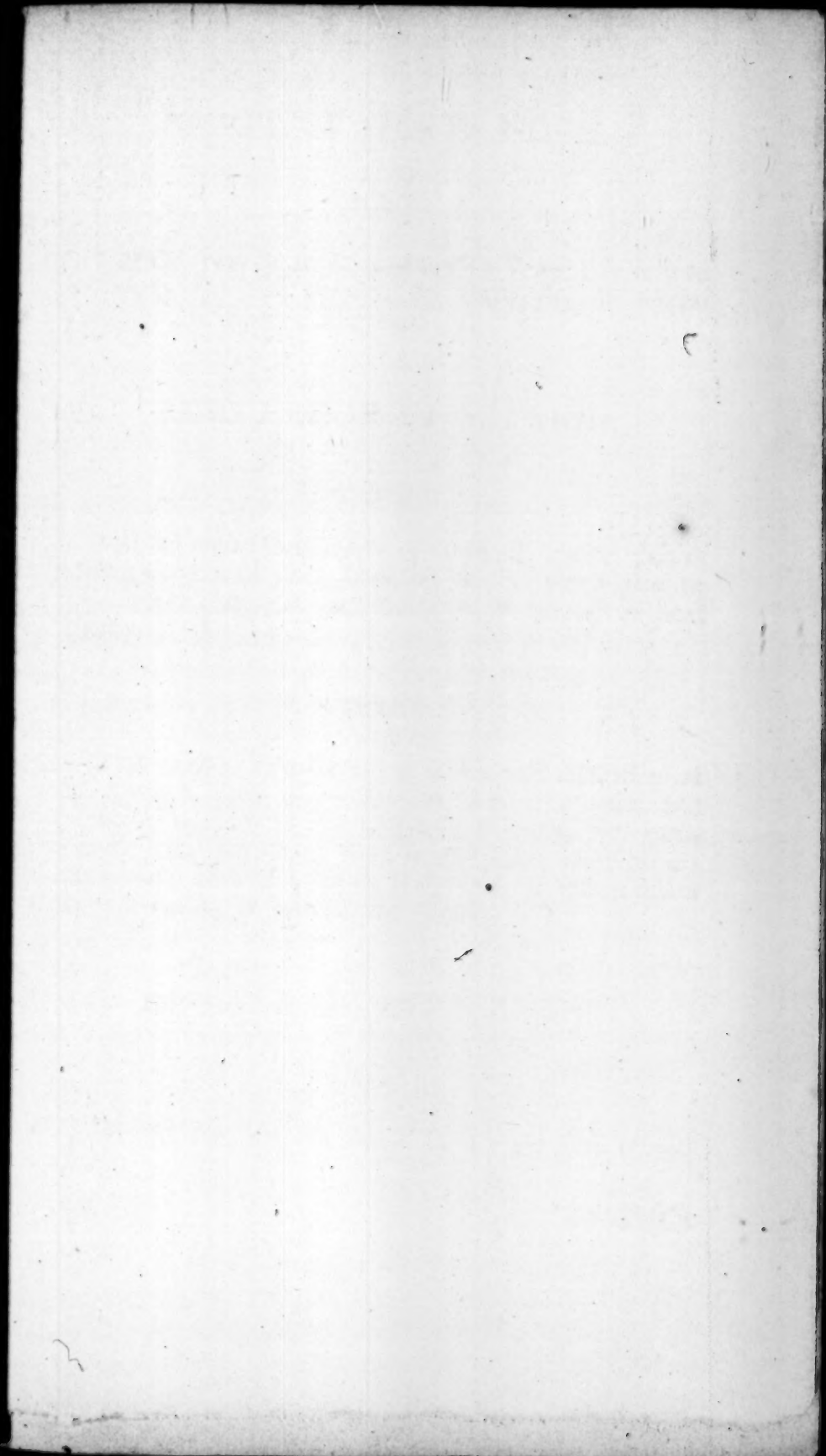
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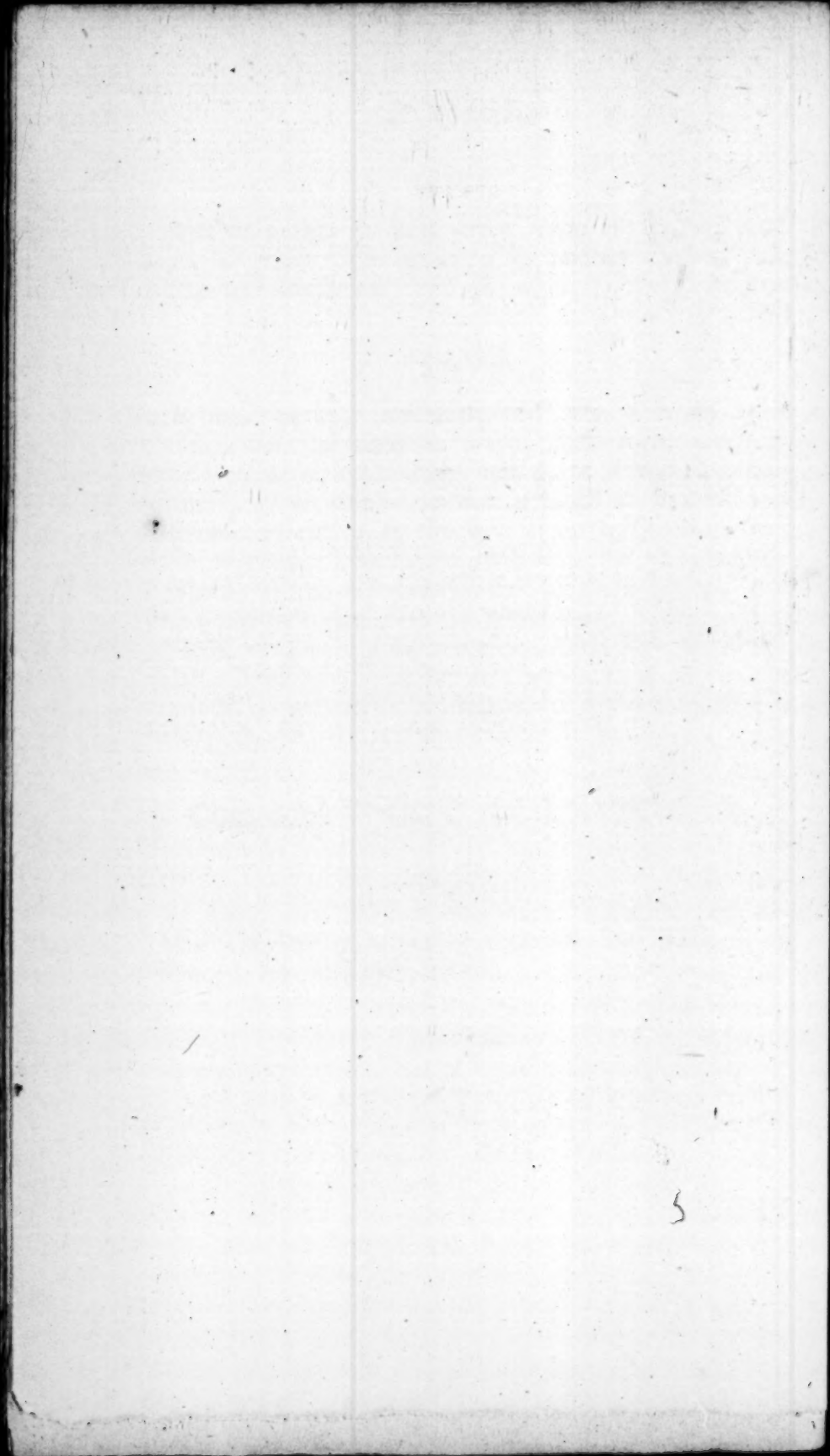
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SPIRIT OF HARTS HORN,

DOSE:

FROM twenty to sixty drops in Water; it is used externally for sore throats, &c. internally in sudden faintings and hysteric affections.

ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

DOSE:

FROM ten to forty drops or more, in a wine glass of water, infusion of roses, bark, or bitters; taken two or three times a day, at such times as the stomach is most empty.

REMARK.

This acid is valuable in weakness and relaxation of the stomach, decay of constitution, loss of appetite, and continual reaching to vomit, spitting of blood, &c. particularly when proceeding from irregularities, which are accompanied with slow febrile symptoms, or which follow the suppression of intermitting fevers.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

DOSE:

FROM five to ten drops in a wine glass of cold water.

ESSENCE

ESSENCE OF PENNYROYAL.

DOSE.

THE same as Peppermint,

*** A packet of FEMALE MEDICINE, with sealed directions inclosed.

✂ A packet of WORM CAKES with directions inclosed,

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

DOSE:

FROM thirty grains to one dram or more, given as a purge.

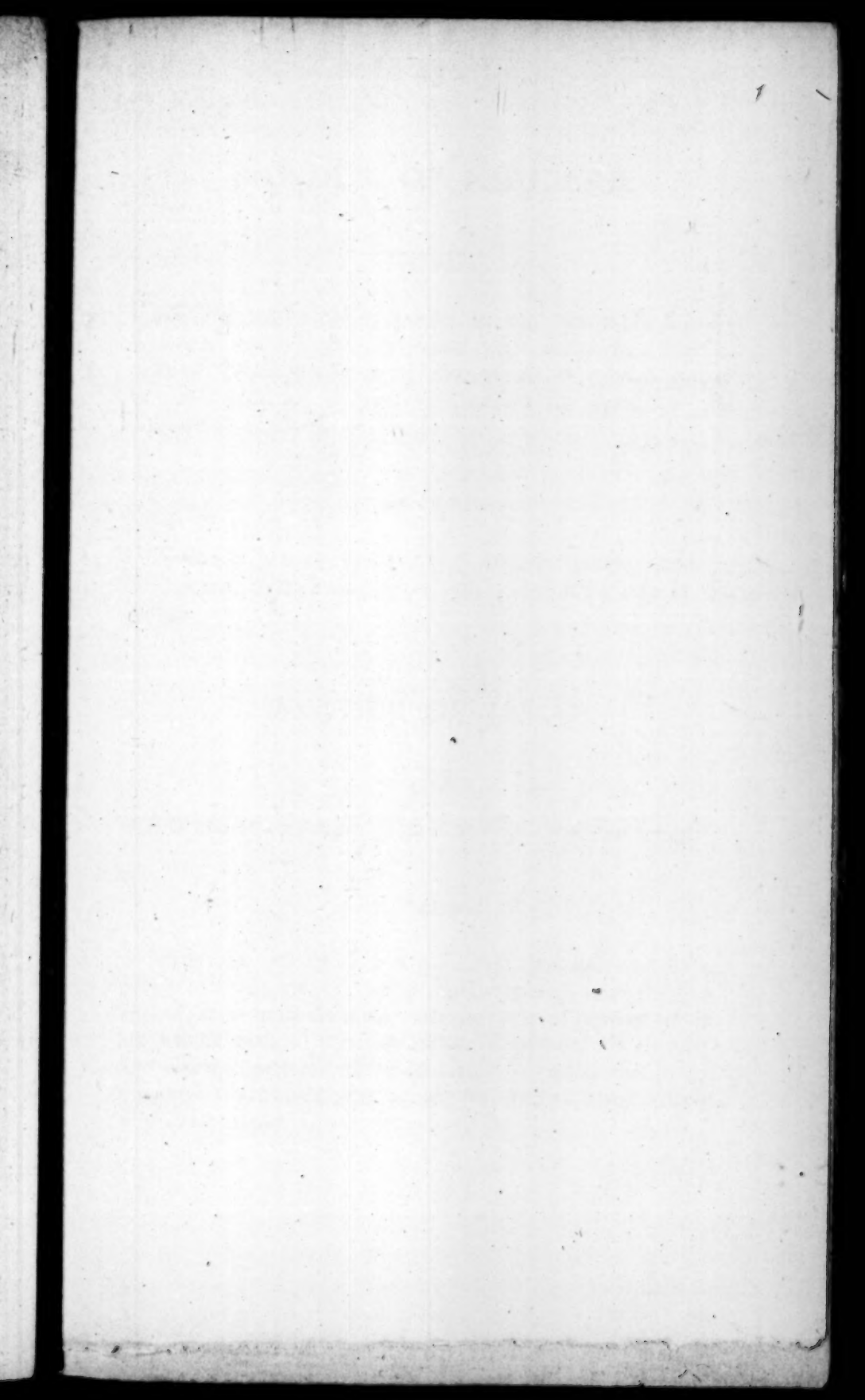
And a diaphoretic and diuretic in smaller doses, as twenty or thirty grains, taken in the saline draught, peppermint-water, &c.

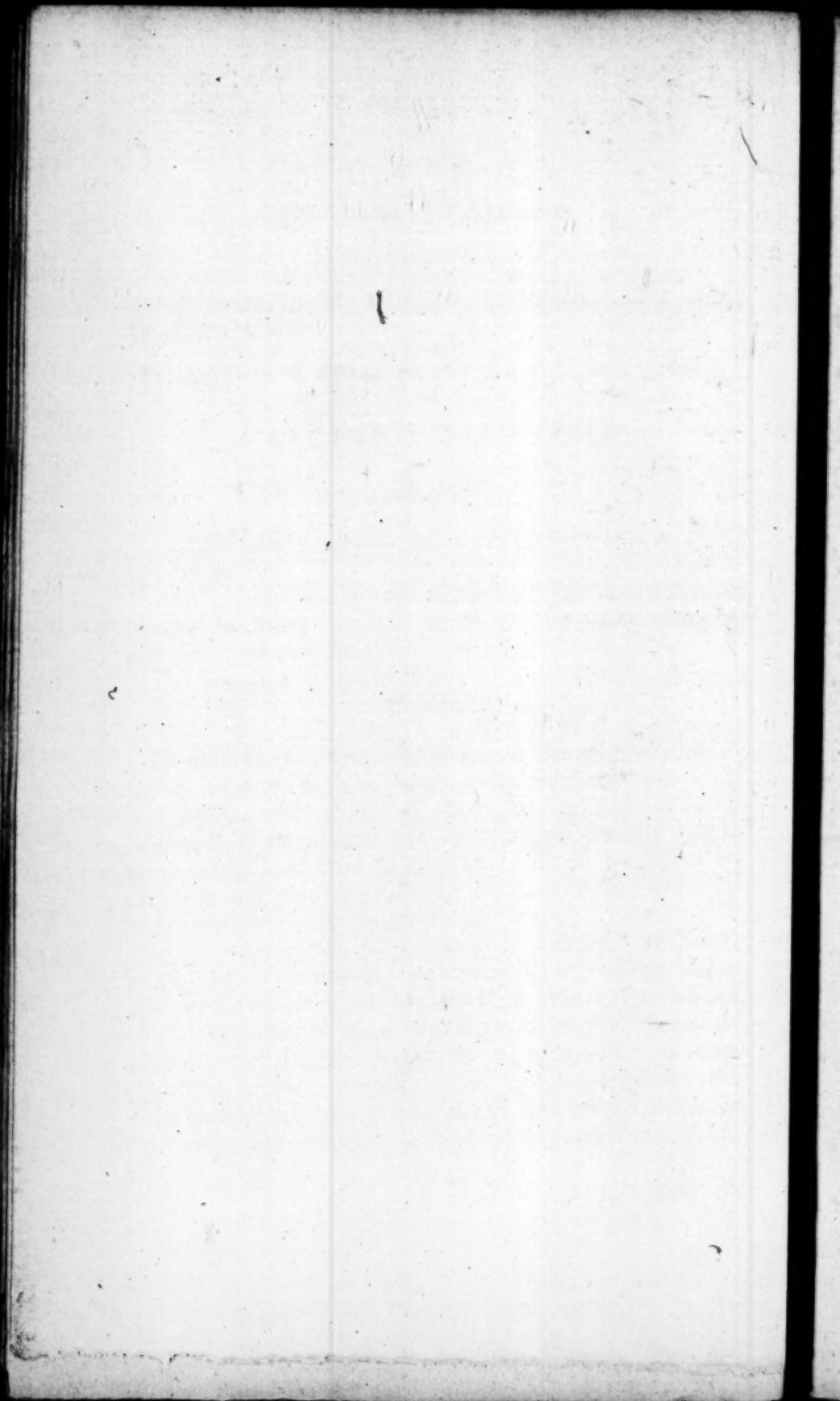
REMARK.

It must be observed, that it is not the magnesia which proves laxative, but the saline compound resulting from its coalition with acids: if there are no acid juices to dissolve it in the stomach, it has no very sensible operation, and in such cases it may be rendered purgative by drinking any kind of acidulous liquor after it, or joined with rhubarb or tincture of fenna, &c.

Calcined magnesia is in esteem in removing the heart-burn, and for preventing or removing the many disorders which children are thrown into from a redundancy of acid humours in the first passages. It is preferred on account of its laxative quality, to the testaceous and other absorbent earths, which, unless gentle purgatives are given occasionally to carry them off, are apt to lodge in the body and occasion costiveness, very detrimental to infants.

POWDER





POWDER OF RHUBARB.

DOSE:

FROM ten to thirty grains in any agreeable liquid; it may be taken alone, or joined with magnesia; and in cases of flatulency, four or five grains of grated ginger may be added to it; and to quicken its operation add tincture of rhubarb or senna.

REMARK.

Rhubarb is a strengthening stomachic purge, used in bilious and other complaints where a gentle purge is required.

POWDER OF JALAP.

DOSE:

FROM ten to thirty grains in any agreeable liquid.

REMARK.

Jalap is a powerful and effectual cathartic medicine, proper for persons of strong constitutions, and dropsical and other watery diseases. Half a dose of powder of Jalap mixed with an equal quantity of powder of rhubarb, and a few grains of grated ginger, will render the purgative dose more mild and proper for delicate constitutions, than jalap alone.

MANNA.

MANNA.

REMARK.

It is given as a purgative in doses of two ounces or more, dissolved in whey, &c. but is rarely employed alone for that purpose. From half an ounce to an ounce and a half of manna is dissolved with the saline cathartics, purging mineral waters, or other purgatives; to sweeten and render more pleasant their operation.

Manna, in doses of an ounce and upwards, proves gently laxative: it operates in general with great mildness, so as to be safely given in inflammatory or acute distempers where stronger purgatives cannot be made use of.

It is particularly proper in stomachic coughs, or those which have their origin in the stomach; the manna by its sweetness and unctuousity, contributing to obtund as well as to evacuate the offending humours. It is often made into a linctus with equal quantities of oil of sweet almonds, and syrup of violets, and is equally useful to children and to grown persons.

ROCHELLE SALT.

DOSE: *Natron Tartarizatum*

FROM half an ounce to an ounce and a half, dissolved in a pint of thin gruel, veal broth, whey, or any agreeable liquid; to which an ounce of manna may be added.

REMARK.

Rochelle salt is a pleasant purging medicine, and more agreeable to the taste than Glauber's, or any other saline aperient, though equally efficacious.

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The larger the quantity of liquid, saline medicines are dissolved in, the more tasteless are they, and the more efficacious is their operation. Salts, taken in a tea-cupful of water, or any other liquid, generally produce thirst and sickness, and often vomiting and griping pains: when more diluted, those effects are not only removed, but the medicine has thereby an opportunity to diffuse itself, and to cool and cleanse the whole body.

An ounce of Rochelle salt dissolved in a quart of water, and a quarter or half a pint taken occasionally, if duly persevered in, (so as to act as a gentle laxative) will prove an excellent alterative medicine, and may supply the place of the purging mineral waters.

In bilious, scorbutic, and other chronic complaints, a grain or two of emetic tartar, or one or two tea-spoonfuls of antimonial wine, may be added to the quart of water, with the Rochelle salt.

* * If there be in nature an universal medicine, it is pure water; such as the ancients describe, descending from the eastern side of a hill, and made genial in its descent, by the rays of the Sun.—Such is the water of MALVERN HILLS, in WORCESTERSHIRE.

If the diseased will dip their cup, or bathe in this pellucid stream, they will in many instances, find that cure which has in vain been sought after by other means; and in most cases this water will greatly assist the operations of physic, the handmaid of nature.



SALT OF WORMWOOD

USED for the saline draught, in manner following: take salt of wormwood, one scruple, or twenty grains; refined sugar, two scruples; to which add half an ounce of fresh expressed and strained lemon juice; put these ingredients into a glass mortar, or tea-cup, and when the

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fermentation has subsided, add as much water, spearmint, or balm tea, or an infusion of orange or lemon peel, as will make it agreeable for one draught.

REMARK.

Saline draughts are frequently given alone in fevers; and are also made use of as a vehicle in which may be administered the bark, and a variety of other active medicines. — They are likewise exhibited while in the act of fermentation, in malignant fevers, and putrid sore throats; and for continued sickness in the stomach.

✍ *The saline draught in the act of fermentation is thus prepared:—*Twenty-five grains of Salt of Wormwood, with an equal quantity of refined sugar, to be dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of simple water; on this pour lemon juice (from one to two table spoonfuls) and drink it instantly while in the act of fermentation. If the body be not sufficiently open, rub five grains of Rhubarb Powder with the Salt of Wormwood and Sugar, before they are mixed with the water.

EMETIC TARTAR.

DOSE:

FROM one to four grains, dissolved in warm water, and given alone as an emetic; or, from half a grain to one grain, united with ten, fifteen, or twenty grains of Ipecacuanha powder.

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REMARK,

Tartar emetic is also given as an alterative and diaphoretic medicine in cutaneous disorders, in doses of one eighth, or one fourth part of a grain, repeated twice a day; in large draughts of diet drink, or teas, prepared of herbs, &c. proper for the complaint.—Carefully abstain from acid liquors or fruits, during the operation of the tartar emetic.

Children on the first appearance of the measles, small-pox, hooping-cough, and other pectoral diseases, &c. should take the following solution of tartar emetic, repeating it every hour, or at longer intervals, as the case may require, until it gently operates.

Take of emetic tartar one grain, carefully dissolve it in a glass mortar, or tea cup, with hot water, (added little by little) one ounce; refined sugar, one dram; or sufficient to make it pleasant.—To a child one year old, give from twenty to forty drops of this solution, on an empty stomach; repeating it as above directed. In case of great acidity in the stomach, (which is very prevalent in childhood) mix twenty or thirty grains of magnesia in the ounce of water, along with the emetic tartar.

☞ This solution, on account of its little taste, will be agreeable to most children, and is very efficacious.

CALOMEL;

OR SWEET MERCURY.

THIS is one of the best and safest of the mercurial preparations that can be taken in a solid form.

REMARK,

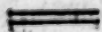
It is given to destroy worms in grown persons, from four to eight grains, made into a bolus with conserve, jelly,

jelly, or any thick substance, and taken at bed time; a brisk purgative medicine being taken early in the following morning, with the usual precautions which are observed on taking strong purging medicines.

In bilious affections, and other complaints of the liver, &c. doses of a grain or two of Calomel may be administered with three or four grains of socotrine aloes and castile soap formed into a bolus; or, with rhubarb powder, or castor oil, continued in small doses, as the case may require;—diluting largely with dandelion tea, manna dissolved in whey, or a solution of Rochelle salt, &c.

Calomel is much used as an alterative and diaphoretic; it is given in doses of half a grain or more, continued every night or morning, accompanied with such medicines as determine its action to the skin; (as antimonial wine, guaiacum, &c.) the patient at the same time keeping moderately warm, and drinking plentifully of warm diluting (not acid) liquors.

In cutaneous inflammations, and eruptions, and in other diseases of the blood and humours, it is proper to take a grain of calomel at bed time, for a considerable time, occasionally working it off with Rochelle salt and manna.



ANTIMONIAL FEVER POWDER.

DOSE:

FROM six to sixteen grains; but to take it in smaller quantities at one time (as six or eight grains) and repeated in two hours, if the first dose does not operate, is more adviseable than a full dose taken at once.

The powder is made up into a bolus, with any jelly, conserve, &c.—the patient drinking freely of chicken or veal broth, sack whey, barley water, or any weak liquid (that

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(that is, not acid) lukewarm. If the bowels are costive, let a few grains of powder of rhubarb be taken some time previous to administering the antimonial powder.

REMARK.

This fever powder is given in sore throats, coughs, colds, hooping cough, small pox, measles, and in the beginning of all fevers, arising from obstructed perspiration, in the chronic rheumatism, &c.

N. B. The effects which antimony produces on the human system, depend entirely on the acid it meets with in the first passages; hence, this medicine is nearly inert at one time, and very active at other times; it is therefore prudent to abstain from acid liquors, &c. during its use.

DOVER'S SWEATING POWDER.

DOSE:

FROM six grains to twenty in a saline draught, sack whey, &c. copiously diluting with weak liquors made lukewarm.

REMARK.

This powder is given in the chronic rheumatism, coughs, colds, hoarseness and other complaints arising from obstructed perspiration: it has this advantage over the antimonial powder, that the patient need not be confined to so strict a regimen, nor is in so great danger of taking cold;—yet prudent caution requires that this medicine be duly attended to during its operation, and that the dose be regulated (by degrees) in the same manner as the antimonial fever powder is directed.

IPECACUANHA;

IPECACUANHA; OR EMETIC POWDER.

DOSE:

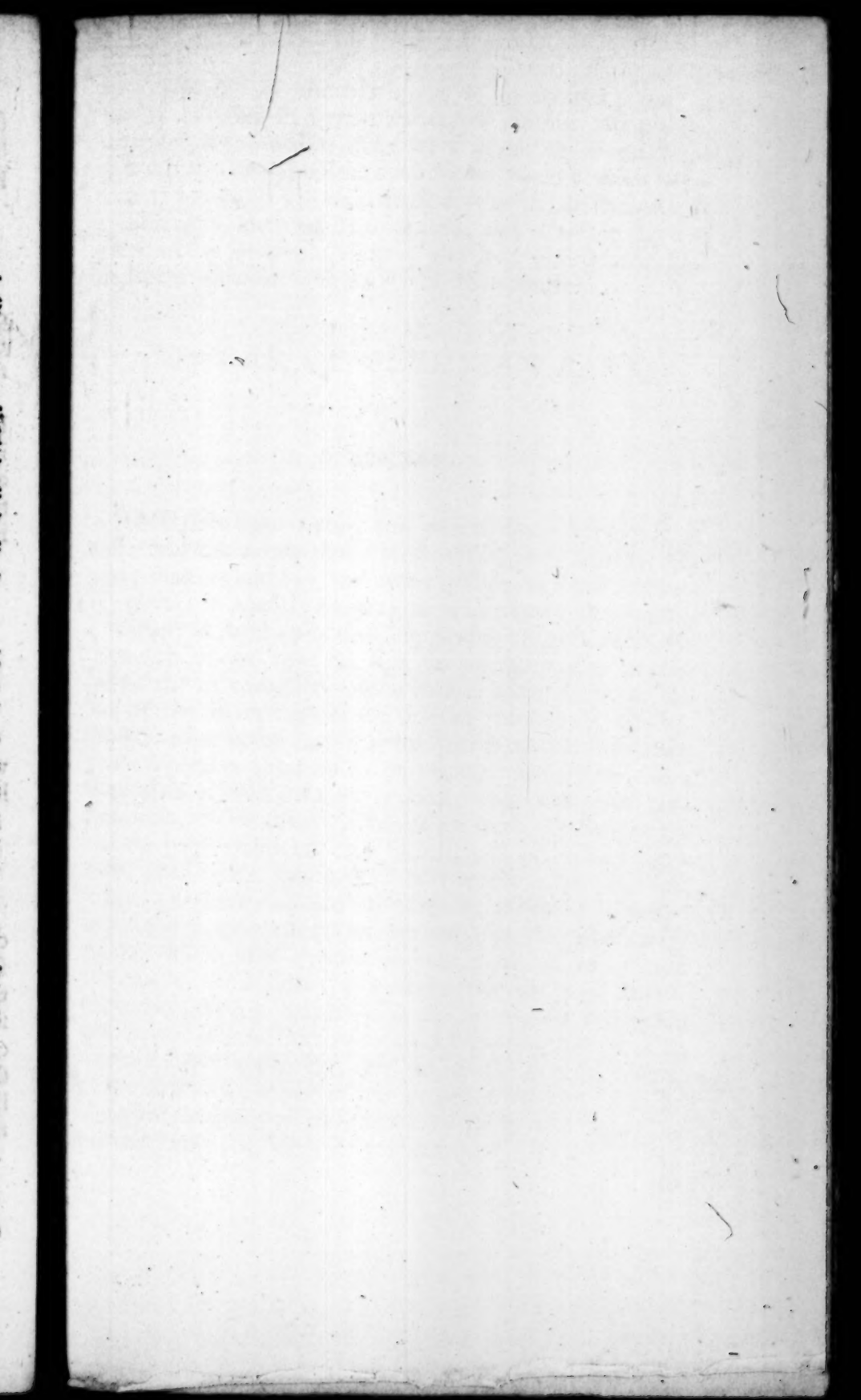
FROM fifteen to twenty-five grains, in half a tea-cupful of lukewarm water; working it off with the same liquid, thin gruel, or weak camomile tea.

REMARK.

Emetics are best administered the first thing in the morning, and given in small quantities, frequently repeated until the operation be sufficient. By this management, they are allowed proper time to search the parts adjacent to the stomach, and they operate more mildly and beneficially than otherwise they would have done; and without the risk of bursting a blood vessel, by overstraining the patient.

An hour after the emetic has finished its operation, (or as soon as the stomach is composed) give the following draught.—Take rhubarb powder ten grains; calcined magnesia, ten or fifteen grains; spirit sal volatile, twenty drops; laudanum, ten, fifteen, or even twenty drops (if much relaxed); mix it in the saline draught, or in equal quantities of stomachic tincture and water, a table spoonful of each.—This draught is intended to assist the operation of nature, by directing through its proper passages (the bowels) bile, which, after the action of the emetic is over, continues to flow into the stomach; the draught is also useful to cherish and invigorate the parts after the violence sustained by the operation of the emetic. Rhubarb is often joined with Ipecacuanha, in doses of ten grains each; and, thus combined, acts as an emetic and purge, proper in stomachic and bilious complaints.

Ipecacuanha is the most mild and efficacious emetic medicine, having this peculiar advantage, that, should it not act as an emetic, it passes safely off by the other passages.—Independant of its emetic quality, for which this powder is used in indigestion, fevers, in bilious, jaundice, and other liver complaints, &c, Ipecacuanha is recommended



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recommended in the beginning of dysenteries; and is highly extolled in a great variety of chronic complaints, regularly continued in doses of a grain, or so much as will not nauseate the stomach; to be taken once or twice a day. Joined in the same small dose with jalap powder, it considerably increases its operation, and thus united, it is taken in the scrophula, dropsy, glandular obstructions, and obstinate chronic complaints of that nature.

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

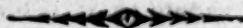
REMARK.

THE febrifuge virtue, for which alone bark was at first recommended, has been established considerably more than a century; and when judiciously and seasonably given, it proves as safe as it is effectual. An emetic, (which is in most cases necessary) being taken towards the approach of an ague fit, that its operation may be over before the fit comes on;—the bark is administered at the end of the fit, or even at the time of the hot fit, and repeated, in doses of half a dram (thirty grains) or more, every second or third hour, during the intermission; in a wine glass of cold infusion of bark, mixt with two teaspoonfuls of Huxham's tincture of bark. After the fever has been removed, this medicine is continued for a time, (but more sparingly) to prevent a return.—At first, it generally occasions a purging, which is salutary; but if the purging continues too long, as the fever rarely yields while this evacuation remains; it is usually checked by the addition of four or five drops of laudanum, occasionally mixed with the bark:—if too great costiveness ensues, recourse may be had to the domestic clyster; (vide appendix), and in gross impure habits, gentle rhubarb purgatives are premised to the bark, or given for a time in conjunction with it.—In agues of the inflammatory kind, or accompanied with great heat;

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ten or twenty grains of nitre are joined to or interposed with the saline draughts, and administered with the bark. In lax, spongy constitutions, and a thin watery state of the blood, the bark is assisted by bitters, snake root, steel, camphorated mixture, port wine, &c.

Where obstructions of the abdominal viscera are apprehended, bark is not to be ventured on without the addition of salt of wormwood, or other saline aperients. In all cases, moderate exercise, and the drinking of warm liquids, promote its effects.—In the decline of long nervous fevers, and in those of the malignant kind, where the blood is dissolved, and the strength exhausted, bark proves an excellent strengthener and cordial. The bark is also highly serviceable in gangrenes and mortifications; and in foul obstinate ulcers, and running sores of other kinds; it brings on a laudable suppuration, both when applied to the parts, and taken internally.



ANALEPTIC PILLS.

DOSE:

FROM one to four at bed time; drinking after them a glass of wine or water.

REMARK.

The analeptic pills are much esteemed in bilious, gouty, and rheumatic cases; in female diseases, and in other obstructions of the viscera;—they are also much used after too free living.

N. B. If regularly continued night or morning, one or two pills are sufficient to keep the bowels moderately open;—as a purge, four or five may not be sufficient.

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STOMACHIC PILLS.

DOSE:

TWO, three, or four, night or morning, or at any other time when required; diluting with wine, peppermint water, or stomach tincture.

REMARK.

The stomachic pills will moderately warm, and strengthen the parts, and in a gentle mode evacuate crude and viscid humours.

PURGING PILLS.

DOSE:

FROM two to four at night, morning, or whenever occasion may require.

REMARK.

The purging pills will be found mild in their operation, and agreeable to those who cannot take purging medicine in other forms:—they are to be worked off in the same manner, and with the same precautions as ought to be observed with all active medicines.

NERVOUS, OR, GUM PILLS.

DOSE:

Two to four, at night or morning, or at such times as they are required: taking after them sal volatile mixed with pennyroyal water, camphorated mixture, the tincture and infusion of bark, or wine, &c.

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REMARK.

REMARK.

The gum pills are prescribed in all hysterical and hypocondriacal complaints; on the decline of fevers, and after long illness and debility in general.

BALSAMIC; OR, COUGH PILLS.

DOSE:

FROM two to four at night, morning, or when they are required.

REMARK.

These pills promote expectoration, remove difficulty of breathing, and are usefully given in coughs and common colds.—Any of the following liquids may be plentifully drank after them:—Tea made of ground ivy, horehound, coltsfoot, or fresh bran; or the pectoral emulsion, spermaceti mixture, almond milk, barley water, toast and water, or the saline fever draughts, joined with antimonial wine, sweet spirits of nitre, &c. may each in their turns be administered along with the pills in these common and too much neglected complaints.

N. B. Gentle emetics and saline aperients are proper to be taken at the beginning of coughs and colds, and greasy, spirituous, or stimulating medicines, carefully abstained from. If diluting, &c. (as above) together with these pills should not remove the complaint by restoring obstructed perspiration, give small doses of the Antimonial fever powder, or Dover's sweating powder.

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ASTHMATIC,

OR SQUILL PILLS.

DOSE:

ONE, two, or three at bed time, or one night and morning, or, if the case require, one or two pills every four or six hours, drinking after them tea made with juniper berries, camphorated mixture, or those liquors recommended to be taken with the balsamic pills; to which may be added æther or sal volatile, &c. the instant it is poured out,

REMARK,

The squill pills act as a powerful attenuant, promoting expectoration and urine, and in large doses, proving emetic and purgative.

They are of considerable service where the lungs and stomach are oppressed by tenacious phlegm, or injured by the imprudent use of opium.

SOAP, OR OPIATE PILLS.

DOSE:

ONE or two pills at bed time, or when occasion requires their use.

REMARK.

The opiate pills are given in the stone or gravel, when the pains are intolerable; and in rheumatic pains, &c.— If they are taken for the stone and gravel, marsh-mallow tea, gum arabic dissolved in barley water, almond milk, or such lubricating liquids must be frequently drank; if they are given for rheumatic pains, administer mustard whey, buck-bean tea, or the camphorated mixture after them.



CAMPHOR.

DIRECTIONS

For preparing the camphorated Mixture,

RUB the size of a nutmeg of camphor, with four times its quantity of refined sugar; adding (gradually) a large spoonful of spirit of wine or brandy;—then, in small quantities at a time, add one pint of boiling water: pour it into a china or earthen vessel to cool, keeping it close covered, and when cold, strain it through a fine strainer.

DOSE;

From half an ounce to two ounces alone, or mixed with the saline draught, almond milk, &c.

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REMARK.

Camphorated mixture is taken in sore throats, colds, fevers, gout, rheumatism, &c. It is an useful auxiliary to many active medicines, as the fever and sweating powders, guaiacum, nervous, asthmatic, and soap pills, &c.

It is also taken in almond milk with gum arabic, for the strangury or difficulty in making water, produced by the application of blisters.

Camphor, powdered fine and sprinkled on a blister, when it is going to be applied, may prevent the strangury.

Camphor may be dissolved in oil of sweet almonds or olive oil, and used as a liniment for sore throats and other swellings, with the addition of spirit of harts-horn or sal volatile; and, in other very painful swellings, add laudanum, as in the following article.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

DISSOLVE (with a gentle heat) a quarter of an ounce of camphor, in one ounce of oil of sweet almonds, or fine olive oil.

REMARK.

This oil is made use of as a liniment, for rheumatic and other pains, sore throats, &c. and is occasionally mixed with one or two tea spoonfuls of laudanum, sal volatile or spirit of hartshorn; as the case may require.

A SMELLING

A SMELLING BOTTLE WITH SMELLING SALTS,
OR

EAU DE LUCE;

APPENDIX
FOR
SUDDEN FAINTINGS.

PREPARED CHARCOAL FOR THE TEETH *

SIMPLE TINCTURE OF MYRRH,

TOOTH-TINCTURES,

&c.

* *Note, The following lotion for the teeth and gums will be found agreeable, and, (if regularly used) often serviceable: Take half a pint of the INFUSION of RED ROSES, prepared WITHOUT THE ACID; to which add two table spoonfuls of SPIRIT of SCURVY-GRASS; one table spoonful of SWEET SPIRIT of NITRE, and one or two tea spoonfuls of SIMPLE TINCTURE of MYRRH.—Mix these ingredients together, and keep the mixture in a vial, close corked.—Let the TEETH AND GUMS be well washed with a small wine glassful of this LOTION, after using the prepared CHARCOAL; and, at night and morning, or at any other time, (PARTICULARLY AFTER MEALS) when the charcoal is NOT made use of.*

† *The TEETH (as well as the STOMACH, and constitution in GENERAL) are much injured by drinking TEA, COFFEE, and other LIQUIDS, TOO WARM.*

APPEN.

* ESSENCES OF VARIOUS SEEDS (in powder) are prepared at

the Royal Laboratory, DISCONTINUED.

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APPENDIX.

Steel Wine.

Dose, from one tea spoonful to a large spoonful, morning and evening, in any agreeable liquid.

[REMARK.—In weak, lax, pale habits, and in chronical disorders proceeding from languor and debility, *particularly in hysterical and hypochondriacal cases*, this medicine has generally good effects; strengthening the stomach and the system in general.—In some constitutions, where the stomach is very weak, strong preparations of steel are apt to occasion great sickness and perturbation;—the inconveniencies may be in a great measure prevented by beginning with small doses, and giving it for a while only at bed-time, in conjunction with a *slight* opiate, (the syrup or extract of white poppies)—Aromatics are also serviceable.——SYDENHAM advises steel to be given in substance *finely pulverized*, producing more *lasting benefit* than any of the more elaborate preparations.—The Author has *this preparation* in the form of PEARLS, which are peculiarly convenient and proper to be taken with the MINERAL WATERS AND SEA-BATHING.]

Tincture of Castor, Valerian, Soot, and Volatile Spirit of Assafætida.

These are taken separately or together, in *hysterical* and other *nervous* affections: dose, from 30 to 60 drops, in wine or water, chamomile, pennyroyal, or valerian teas. Mace, or any agreeable *aromatic** added

* ESSENCES OF VARIOUS SPICES, (in portable cases) are prepared at the ROYAL ELABORATORY, GLOUCESTER.

to valerian, or such foetid medicines, partly disguise their ill flavour, and obviate those bad effects they often produce in the stomach, &c. Aromatics are also, in other respects, powerful auxiliaries in the above complaints.

Tincture of Cascarilla.

Dose, from 1 to 3 tea spoonfulls, two or three times a day, in an infusion of cascarilla or Peruvian bark—a glass of white wine, chamomile tea, &c.—Cascarilla is highly esteemed by the Germans, and given in flatulent colics, internal hæmorrhages, dysenteries, the diarrhœa of acute fevers, and in common *intermittent* fevers; in which last it is often joined to the Peruvian bark, and by many practitioners preferred to it, as being less liable to some inconveniencies, which the other, by its great astringency, is apt to produce.

Tincture of Columbo.

Dose and manner of taking it, same as the above.—Columbo is powerfully recommended as a sedative and corroborant, particularly in hot climates and in various diseases; habitual vomitings, diarrhœas, colics, fevers, &c.

Deobstruent Drops.

Dose, from 40 to 80 drops, two or three times a day, in half a pint of burdock, dandelion, gill, whey, or in any proper diet drink, herb teas, &c.—The drops are particularly useful in obstructions of the viscera arising from *impurities* in the blood and humours; viz. jaundice, bilious affections, gravel, &c. they are also very

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serviceable in scorbutic eruptions, and many other chronic complaints.

Purified Salt of Nitre.

Dose, from 10 to 30 grains, two or three times a day, dissolved in large draughts of barley water, thin gruel, herb teas, saline draughts, &c.—Nitre gives great relief in stranguries and heat of urine, and is often serviceable in fluxes and inflammations arising from the acrimony of the bile; in high fevers it promotes sweat, but in *malignant fevers*, where the pulse is low, and the strength greatly destroyed, it *impedes* that salutary excretion.

Cream of Tartar,

In doses of half to one tea spoonful, taken in any agreeable form, is a mild cooling aperient; in larger doses, (two or three tea spoonfulls) it operates as a mild cathartic.—Cream of tartar mixed with sulphur, and sometimes nitre, and made up with any conserve or syrup into an electuary, will, if *duly* continued (in doses of a tea spoonful or two) morning and evening for a length of time, be frequently serviceable, as an *alterative medicine* in the PILES, and various chronic diseases;—the *deobstruent drops*, being taken directly after it, in such diet drinks or herb teas as are best suited to the nature of the complaint.

Milk of Sulphur.

Dose, &c. as above mentioned.

Spirit

Spirit of Myndererus.

Dose, a table spoonful in half a pint or more of *white wine whey*.—This is an excellent *aperient* saline liquor: taken warm in bed, it proves commonly a powerful diaphoretic, or sudorific; and as it operates without heat, it has place in *febrile* and *inflammatory* disorders, where, if the *antimonial fever powder*, *Dover's sweating powder*, and *medicines* of the *warm kind*, fail of producing effect, they aggravate the distemper. It may likewise pass off through *the kidneys*, by walking about in a cool air, and administering it in cool liquors, proper for that purpose.—**EXTERNALLY**, *Myndererus' spirit* mixed with an equal quantity of proof spirit, and five or six times its quantity of soft water, may be made use of as an *embrocation* to abate inflammations, &c. in the same way as *Goulard's lotion*, and it often succeeds where *that lotion* is too repellent.

Mercurial Ointment.

It requires much *caution* and *prudence* in administering mercurials, either *externally* or *internally*:—(*Sealed directions for their use* are inclosed in every packet of these medicines, as mentioned in the beginning of this Compendium, under the head *Medicine Chests*.)—*Frictions* with mercurial ointment, on the seat of the liver, are strongly advised in the *yellow* and *contagious fevers* of tropical climates;—directions for which are given in page 86, &c.

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Spermaceti, or simple white, ointment.

Saturnine, or cooling, ointment.

Calamine, or healing, cerate.

Discutient ointment, for chilblains, &c.

Diachylon, or healing plaister.

Diachylon with the gum, or drawing plaister.

Cantharides, or blistering plaister.

Corn-plaister,—court ditto, gold-beater's skin, &c.

CREAM OF LEAD.

(Cream of lead is made by mixing two, three, or four tea spoonfuls of extract of lead, with a small tea cupful of fresh cream, and is a very useful and pleasant application.—If a person is scalded very much, and the cream of lead is instantly applied, the part will be rendered insensible to irritation, and little or no inflammation follows. If the eye is inflamed, a drop of laudanum put into it every night, and the application of a small quantity of the lead cream externally, will often subdue the disease.—Cream of lead will be found generally useful both to abate inflammation and lessen irritability, and may therefore be applied over fresh wounds, &c. spread thick upon linen cloth.)

*** Plaister and ointment spatulas;—lint—leather, clyster pipe, &c.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

1. SLIGHT or superficial wounds that are attempted to be healed by the first intention, (i. e. bringing the divided parts together that they may re-unite without suppuration) should be well cleansed from grumous blood and other foreign bodies, before the parts are attempted to be brought into contact.

2. The throbbing always felt in the divided parts, is occasioned by the blood striking against the ends of the contracted vessels in those parts.

3. A wound should never be bound up tight, until it has bled a great deal and stopt of itself.

4. When the throbbing is very uneasy in a wound, soaking the parts in warm milk, or water, and bringing the wound to bleed afresh, is recommended.

5. Dry lint, being an extraneous body, should never be introduced at the first dressing into slight wounds; but ointments of the emollient kind.

6. In larger and deeper wounds, the edges should be defended by soft ointments, and the middle may be then dressed, with dry lint.

7. The discharge from a wound is always rendered more offensive by resinous and stimulating applications.

8. The general idea that bleeding is always immediately necessary on sudden accidents from falls, &c. is not to be relied on, as instances have occurred, where the patient

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patient has been rendered very ill by the bleeding, and the parts injured have (notwithstanding the bleeding) sustained every inflammatory symptom.

9. For the nervous system being most affected in those accidents, as for instance, faintings, &c. coming on; bleeding does not only retard the patient's recovery, but frequently (in other respects) does much harm.

— OF ULCERS, OR WOUNDS WITH LOSS OF SUBSTANCE.

1. INCARNATION, or generating of new flesh, is the work of nature only, not any application;—for instance, wounds in beasts heal and fill up with granulations.

2. The application of digestives composed of rosin, wax, and heating ingredients to wounds are in general use, but with great impropriety; nature for the most part brings on digestion in them, in opposition to such practice.

3. Allum, vitriol, &c. applied to keep down superfluous granulations, by their stimulating property often occasion much mischief, and are never necessary on these occasions.

4. A compress properly applied, with tight bandages, will much sooner and better supply their place.

5. Bandages likewise after some little use, take off the irritability from the part.

CORNS.

THE most general cause of this misfortune is ascribed to narrow shoes; the cure consists in removing the cause; then, first soften the corns by washing or soaking the feet in bran and water, (with the addition of a handful or two of common salt and oatmeal, which is strongly recommended by a Gentleman who hath experienced its good effects) after which, the upper and harder parts are to be cautiously pared off.

The corn plaister is then to be applied, or, if that be too drawing, gold beater's skin, simple diachylon plaister, fine dry cloth (of the softest kind) or house leek.

After such measures have been duly continued, the corn may then (frequently without much trouble) be either scratched off with the nail of the finger, cut out with a knife, or, which is still better, cautiously rubbed with pumice stone.

For the knife is in this case to be used with great caution; least by an unskilful management of it, dangerous wounds on the tendons may be inflicted:—which, as corns are mostly situated on joints of the toes, may very easily happen.

Where the knife must be applied to eradicate the corn, observe, that the manner in which corns are placed in the flesh, is exactly the same as an acorn grows in its cup;—of course, the point of the knife must be elevated;

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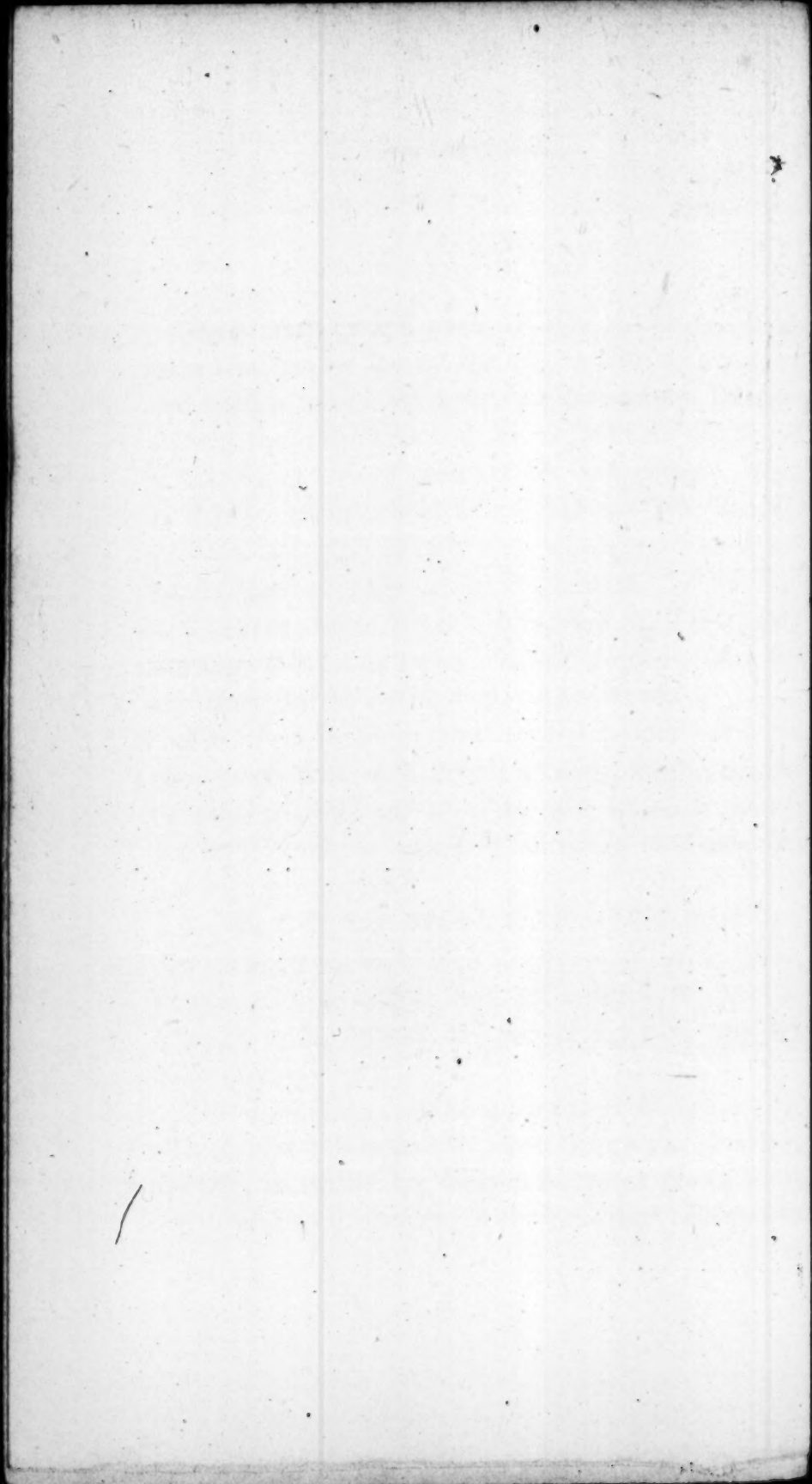
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to avoid wounding the very acute flesh, rising round the corn.

☞ The pulp of lemon has been recommended to be applied at bed-time to the corn; which softens and renders it easily extracted in the morning.

Or, the leaf of the ivy-tree, first steeped twenty-four hours in strong vinegar;—and the smooth side of the leaf applied to the corn—repeating it as often as it gets troublesome.

TREATMENT OF CHILBLAINS.

FIRST foment the parts with warm water or bran and water, (or with the salt and oatmeal as recommended for corns)—when rubbed dry, apply the discutient ointment to the chilblains, or rub on them the chemical liquid opodeldoc; and if the parts are generally inflamed, keep fine linen cloths folded and constantly wet with either of the two following lotions.

LOTION FOR THE CHILBLAINS.

Take of fresh lime water and camphorated spirit of wine, an equal quantity of each; mix them together, and use it as a lotion to the parts.

OR,

Take sixty, eighty, or one hundred drops of extract of lead; two or three ounces of rectified spirit of wine,
and

and eight ounces of soft water.—Mix it and apply the lotion as above directed,

REMARK,

Chilblains originate in cold; and a languid circulation or partial stagnation of blood in the parts affected. To remedy which, (and of course prevent the appearance of those painful tumors) the parts most liable to the complaint, should, on the approach of winter, be frequently rubbed and kept warm with flannel, and those persons subject to chilblains must not be suffered to remain long together in a sitting posture, for exercise, (particularly walking) circulates, warms, and invigorates the motion of the blood, and prevents in most persons, the appearance of the complaint.

If the chilblains have been at first neglected, and they already are inflamed, the directions respecting the bathing them in warm bran and water, &c. and rubbing on the discutient ointment or opodeldoc must be attended to; should they become more inflamed and painful, foment them with an aromatic and emollient decoction of herbs, such are camomile, southernwood, lavender-cotton, wormwood, marshmallow, &c. after which, make use of the lotions, ointments, &c.

If they continue or increase in inflammation and pain, leeches ought immediately to be applied. Should they be broken into wounds, dress them superficially with spermaceti or saturnine ointments, keeping the linen
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cloths constantly wet in one of the lotions over the dressing, and for a considerable distance around the parts. When inflammation is removed, and the wounds are healing or filling up, the calamine cerate may be applied instead of the ointments.

☞ If chilblains degenerate into ulcers, discharging fetid matter; they will require the assistance of a surgeon, and such alterative medicines internally, as the particular state of the constitution will point out.

*** A strong decoction of *carduus benedictus*, or blessed thistle; is spoken of as a specific for chilblains, (used as a fomentation) if they are not suppurated.



BLISTERS.

BLISTERS are used both in acute and chronic diseases; and employed as a general or particular stimulus for raising the pulse and quickening the circulation in low fevers, and in lethargic disorders; or, for resolving topical obstructions.

Fixed pains, whether external or internal, as in the rheumatism, hip-gout, dysentery, pleurisy, or bastard-pleurisy, are frequently observed to yield to a blister on the part.

Blisters are likewise applied to the head in epileptic and maniacal disorders, inveterate and periodic headaches, and obstinate defluxions on the eyes.

The

The method of evacuation by blisters has this to recommend it above all others—it may be safely used at all times.

Many fevers are cured by evacuations alone, without the use of any other means; but scarce any of the more violent kind can be removed, without those evacuations procured by blisters.

The effects of other evacuations are, in violent disorders so precarious and uncertain, that it is dangerous to attempt them, as is often experienced in bleeding; yet, timid patients are more afraid of a blister than bleeding,—although the latter is attended with more danger.

Some time since, an apothecary in Paris, realized a considerable fortune, by preparing his blister plaisters to act with little, or no pain.—Hoffman, also makes mention several times in his works, of “HIS MILD BLISTER PLAISTER WHICH GIVES LITTLE PAIN;” but does not acquaint us with the receipt—it is probable that both prepared it in a similar way.

I believe the preparation to be a soft extract made from the Spanish flies, instead of using the fly in powder.

The extract of cantharides or Spanish flies, is (in many respects) preferable to the fly in substance, particularly for the dressing perpetual blisters:—it will act more uniformly than those compositions which contain the fly in substance, besides the advantage of giving little pain when applied.

But, for general use, or for those cases where a blister is most commonly applied; namely, to draw (as speedily

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as possible) inflammation, &c. from the cavities or deep seated parts of the body, and for alleviating those pains which are deeply situated, or for complaints of such a nature,—Will not a blister, whose action is the quickest and most potent, be most *serviceable*, although attended with greater *pain*? Indeed, that pain which a blister excites by its action on the skin, is, I conceive, absolutely necessary and essential to the purposes for which blisters in these cases are applied, namely, for the Revulsion of Humours from the internal to the external parts of the body; it being an axiom in nature, that the lesser inflammation must submit to the greater; therefore a painful blister being applied to the skin (a part most acutely sensible to pain) does, by its action there, frequently divert the internal inflammation and humours, and subdue the disease.

N. B. Blisters must be spread with a cool spatula.

BLEEDING.

No remedy has been more abused than that of Bleeding by the Lancet, it therefore deserves our most serious consideration; for blood being the fountain of life, the profuse or unseasonable discharge of it will endanger the constitution by destroying that due balance which ought to subsist between the solids and fluids.

In acute diseases, where the blood is redundant, bleeding is a speedy and efficacious remedy; but in chronic as

well as acute maladies of the putrid kind, when it rather offends in quality than quantity, the loss of blood is productive of great injury, particularly in those of lax solids, weak nerves, and bad digestion.

But should it, for particular reasons, be sometimes thought necessary in such cases, the advantages proposed by it may be more safely obtained by spare diet, moderate exercise, and gentle laxatives, which will gradually empty the vessels with much less diminution of strength.

The frequent and unseasonable loss of blood in those of a spongy habit and pale aspect, weakens the circulating power, and diminishes the natural secretions and excretions of the body; it impairs digestion, disposes to corpulency, dropy, and nervous disorders, and even convulsions, where the blood is discharged suddenly and in great profusion.

If the person, after bleeding, is affected with languor, flying pains, oppression, or sleepiness, he has then been greatly injured by it; for in such the circulation languishes, perspiration is lessened, and the blood is not carried far enough through its vessels to invigorate the system and support the natural secretions; hence a load of gross humours will be accumulated, and a bloated habit of body will ensue; especially in those who indulge in high living, and use not sufficient exercise to carry off the redundant fluids.

*** The common custom of bleeding and purging at Spring and Fall, by those who enjoy perfect health, is,

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I conceive, very improper; such persons risk the loss of the blessing they enjoy, and cannot receive any advantage in return, since it is self-evident that no alteration for the better can be made to perfect health. If, by pursuing this practice, they mean to guard or prepare themselves against those ills which the varying seasons may produce, will it not be a better way to be temperate in diet and regular in exercise?

At the vernal and autumnal seasons, diseased persons do well to take, and in small doses continue, such medicines as they have found serviceable for their complaints,

On the Cure of Persons Bitten by SNAKES,

(The Discoverer of the valuable Medicine hereafter described is Mr. WILLIAMS, Surgeon, of Bengal.)

“ THE following statement of facts relative to the cure of persons bitten by snakes, selected from a number of cases which have come within my knowledge, require no prefatory introduction: as it points out the means of obtaining the greatest self-gratification the mind is capable of experiencing—that of the preservation of the life of a fellow-creature, and snatching him from the jaws of death, by a method which every person is capable of availing himself of. Eau-de-luce, I learn from different parts of the country, answers as well as the pure caustic

alkali spirit ; and though, from its having some essential oils in its composition, it may not be so powerful, yet, as it must be given with water, it only requires to increase the dose in proportion ; and so long as it retains its milky white colour, it is sufficiently efficacious.

“ From the effect of a ligature, applied between the part bitten and the heart, it is evident that the poison diffuses itself over the body by the returning venous blood ; destroying the irritability, and rendering the system paralytic. It is therefore probable that the volatile caustic alkali, in resisting the disease of the poison, does not act so much as a specific in destroying its quality, as by counteracting the effect on the system, by stimulating the fibres, and preserving that irritability which it tends to destroy.

“ CASE. In the month of August 1780, a servant of mine was bitten in the heel, as he supposed, by a snake ; and in a few minutes was in great agony, with convulsions about the throat and jaws, and continual grinding of teeth : having a wish to try the effects of volatile alkali in such cases, I gave him about forty drops of Eau-de-luce in water, and applied some of it to the part bitten ; the dose was repeated every eight or ten minutes, till a small phial full was expended : it was near two hours before it could be said he was out of danger. A numbness and pricking sensation was perceived extending itself up to the knee, where a ligature was applied so tight as to stop the returning venous blood, which seemingly checked the progress of the deleterious poison. The foot and leg, up

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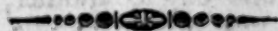
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to where the lignature was made, were stiff and painful for several days : and, which appeared very singular, were covered with a branny scale.

N. B. Mr. Williams hath published a great number of successful cases which establish the above medicine ; and also observes that he has seen numerous instances of persons bitten by snakes, who have been so long without assistance, that when brought to him they have not been able to swallow, from convulsion of the throat and fauces, but, he adds, that he never knew an instance of this medicine failing in its effect, where the patient has been able to swallow it.



*Treatment of persons who have taken into the Stomach
Corrosive sublimate, or any other*

MINERAL POISON.

When corrosive sublimate is admitted into the stomach, either by accident or design, an emetic of the most active kind must immediately be made use of ; working it off with large and frequent draughts of milk and oil. But if some time hath elapsed since the corrosive sublimate was taken, and its spicula, (or sharp needle-like points) have already begun to wound the tender nervous lining of the stomach, an emetic in this case, will be very injurious instead of being beneficial ; because, its action will the more irritate and inflame the stomach, by forcing or driving (in the manner of wedges) those sharp needle-like

like points of the poison the more deeply into the tender and delicate coats of the stomach; whereby a speedy and general inflammation is inevitably produced, and death, in a little time, must ensue. When this is the case, a solution of any of the Alkaline Salts is the only remedy.—The manner of preparing it and its mode of action is as follows;

Manner of preparing the solution of Salt of Wormwood or Salt of Tartar, Pearl or Potashes; (either of them will be equally useful).

Dissolve an ounce, or a table spoonful, of either of those salts in two quarts of luke-warm milk or water, or water-gruel, pour it from one cup to another, that the salt may be uniformly mixed with the liquid, and administer a pint or quart, as speedily as possible, giving the remainder soon afterwards, should there be occasion; that is, should the action of the poison still continue to cause violent pain in the stomach. If no Alkaline Salts are ready at hand, give a weak solution of Soap-Suds in the same quantity and in the same manner as the salts.

The mode of action of the Alkaline Salt or Soap is as follows:

The marine acid, which arms the mercury with those sharp points that cause innumerable wounds in the delicate coats of the stomach, is decomposed or destroyed by the solution of Alkaline Salt or Soap; it detaches the acid from its union with the Mercury, and renders the latter inactive or unable of itself to do mischief, because the marine acid, or sea salt, with which the Mercury was before intimately combined

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combined in the formation of Corrosive Sublimatè; now is destroyed through the superior influence or attraction of the Alkaline Salt, and the Mercury is thereby no longer corrosive or poisonous.

It will now be proper to administer a medicine to heal the stomach and gently carry off through the bowels, the poisonous ingredients, &c.

An emulsion, prepared with four table spoonfuls of castor oil, beat up in half a pint of new milk with yolk of egg; to which one tea spoonful of laudanum, and two tea spoonfuls of sal volatile are added. Take four large spoonfuls first, and two or three spoonfuls every hour, or oftener, as occasion may require. Should the bowels be also painful, administer a clyster, containing a pint or more of lukewarm milk, broth, or gruel, and two or three large spoonfuls of castor or olive oil, and a large spoonful of honey or sugar, to which also add a tea spoonful of laudanum. Mix these ingredients, and inject them immediately while lukewarm.

☞ The camphorated liniment, joined with laudanum, sal volatile, or hartshorn, may be externally applied to the stomach and bowels, the body well wrapped in warm flannels, and in case of extreme pain, a bladder half filled with warm water, must be applied to the stomach.

N. B. The spoon used for measuring castor oil, must, each time, be dipt in water to prevent the oil from adhering to the spoon.

* * * In

*** In cases of poison, white vitriol may be given as an emetic, being one of the quickest in operation that can be employed with safety.

Its dose is from ten to thirty grains, or more, in a tea cupful of warm water. As soon as its operation is begun, drink large and frequent draughts (a pint at least each time) of warm milk or water, with one or two tea spoonfuls of either of the alkaline salts dissolved in each pint of those liquids.

The other mineral poisons, and for which this mode of treatment is equally proper are,

ARSENIC, SUGAR OR EXTRACT OF LEAD, VERDIGREASE, BLUE VITRIOL, OR ANY SOLUTION
OF LEAD OR COPPER.

VEGETABLE POISON.

The operation of stupefactive or vegetable poison is different from that of mineral or caustic poison; these latter, with their highly acrimonious and penetrating salts, excite preternatural and violent motions; the other, vegetable poisons, by their sulphureous narcotic vapour, retard or stop those motions and sensations, which principally belong to the nervous membranes; and by that means render the circulation of the blood more languid, and the excretions slower and more imperfect, whereby they are highly destructive to nature.

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The treatment to be pursued in cases of vegetable poison in respect to immediately giving an emetic, is equally proper as in cases of mineral poison; but in every thing else, the manner of treating the patient must be exactly the reverse; for instance, give acids diluted with a little warm water, as often and as powerful as the stomach will bear them, as lemon or lime juice, or wine vinegar; or acid elixir of vitriol, weakened by water to that state in which it may be admitted with safety into the stomach, which is by mixing from one to two table spoonfuls of the acid elixir of vitriol, with a pint of luke-warm water. Give a tea cupful at a time of this mixture, and repeat it as the occasion may require. Persons of weak constitutions may require the vitriol still more diluted with the water.

Soon after acids have been taken, administer a saline draught while in the act of fermentation, and every hour, or oftener if there is occasion, repeat it.

Prepare the saline draught in manner following.

Take salt of wormwood, refined sugar, of each thirty grains; simple cinnamon water, or any other simple cordial water, or camphorated mixture, two or three large spoonfuls; to which add one tea spoonful of sal volatile, and two table spoonfuls of fresh expressed lemon or lime juice, or strong wine vinegar.

N. B. Stimulating clysters may also be injected, and fomentations with the camphorated liniment, &c. externally applied. In violent cases, flannels rinsed out of warm vinegar, with camphor dissolved in it, or boiled with rosemary or any strong aromatic herb, should be applied to the stomach, and about the body.

H

Afterwards,

Afterwards, and to complete the cure, strong nervous medicines may be required—as æther, musk, camphor, and blisters.

Narcotic or deleterious poisons are, OPIUM, DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, HENBANE, HEMLOCK, &c.

N. B. Persons intoxicated with liquor will be relieved by drinking acids, much more diluted than is directed for vegetable poisons, and also by taking the saline draught while effervescing.

When the intoxicated person is recovering, give a few grains of rhubarb and magnesia powders with the saline draught, for the purpose of assisting nature by directing through the bowels the unnatural load.

HERB-TEAS.

IT has been imagined that vegetables in a fresh state, while their oily, resinous, and other active parts are already blended with a watery fluid, would yield their virtues to water more freely and more plentifully than when their native moisture has been dissipated by drying.

Experience however shews, that dry vegetables (it is here to be understood that the Herb must be newly and moderately dried) in general give out more than fresh ones, water seeming to have little action on them in their recent state. This is evinced by the Teas prepared by the Chinese, who have acquired the art of drying herbs, as well as preparing many other things in the highest perfection.

It often happens that a pleasant or nauseous medicine is prepared from the same Herb, by our manner of doing it,
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either by making the infusion of the herb too strong, or by pouring on boiling water and suffering the finest part (the essential oil) to evaporate in steam; or, by using the stalks of the herb along with the buds, leaves, or blossoms, or from other inattentions the herb tea becomes disagreeable and of no effect, which would not have happened by a contrary management. For instance, a slight infusion of the Blessed Thistle in cold water proves an elegant and efficacious stomachic-bitter, while by a longer infusion of this plant, a nauseous emetic medicine is produced.

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

INFUSION OF SENNA.

IT is prepared in various ways. The following form is I conceive the most agreeable, and as efficacious as any.

DIRECTIONS:

Infuse three drams of senna leaves and two drams of fresh lemon peel, in four ounces (a quarter of a pint) of boiling water; to which add two tea spoonfuls of lemon juice, and if a small quantity of bohea tea is also added, it will be of service to disguise the taste of senna. Let the infusion remain close covered till cold; when it is to be poured out, or lightly strained off for use.

DOSE:

One half to be taken first, and the remainder, if required, two or three hours afterwards.

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REMARK.

REMARK.

Senna, by being boiled, becomes nauseous and apt to gripe; it is a moderately strong, and in general, a safe cathartic. If in the above infusion, half an ounce of rochelle salt and one ounce of manna are dissolved, and when cold, two or three table spoonfuls of senna tincture, two tea spoonfuls of sweet spirit of nitre and one tea spoonful of tincture of lemon or orange peel, or spirit of lavender, are added, the medicine will then be found more efficacious. Three or four large spoonfuls may be taken at the first dose, and two spoonfuls soon afterwards, or every two or three hours, 'till it sufficiently operates.

Occasionally, a few grains of rhubarb or jalap powder, or magnesia, are joined with the senna infusion, or the above senna mixture, to quicken its operation when required.

INFUSION OF ROSES,

DIRECTIONS:

TAKE of rose-buds, freed from the white heels, half an ounce; acid elixir of vitriol, three drams, or three tea spoonfuls; refined sugar, two ounces; boiling water, two pints and a half. First, mingle the vitriol with the water, in a china, glass, or stone-ware vessel, and in this mixture infuse the roses. When the liquor is become cold, strain it, and add the sugar,

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The rose infusion makes an elegant astringent gargle, and is also frequently drank in internal hæmorrhages, and in all cases that require coolers and astringents: it may be joined with the tincture or powder of bark, &c.

INFUSION OF BARK.

DIRECTIONS:

TAKE an ounce of Peruvian bark, in fine powder; and three quarters of a pint of spring water. Infuse without heat, for 24 hours, occasionally shaking the vessel; then pour off the liquor, and pass it through a fine strainer for use.

REMARK.

The bark infusion is stronger of the virtues of the bark than the decoction is; for in the latter the resinous part separates by hastily boiling in water, and part swims on the surface, while part falls to the bottom as the decoction cools: beside that fine volatile part which flies off by boiling. Now, by infusing it in cold water, the astringent and bitter parts together are gradually extracted, and both are retained by the water in a state of perfect solution.

☞ The infusion of bark is given in intermitting fevers, and in other disorders where the corroborating virtues of Peruvian bark are required: its dose is from three to six large spoonfuls, alone, or joined with the bark tincture or powder, acid elixir of vitriol, or other medicines, as the case may require.

CHALK

CHALK MIXTURE.

DIRECTIONS :

TAKE prepared chalk, double refined sugar, each two drams ; powder gum arabic, four drams ; stomach tincture, one ounce ; water, six ounces ; mix them gradually together.

DOSE :

From two to four large spoonfuls three or four times a day, or oftener if there is occasion.

REMARK.

This mixture is eminently serviceable both in simple diarrhæa and in dysenteries, and also in the heartburn, and other disorders arising from acidity in the stomach or bowels.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

TAKE of burnt and prepared hartshorn, one ounce ; gum arabic, three drams ; water, one pint and a half. Boil, constantly stirring, to one pint, and strain.

REMARK.

This decoction, though a much weaker absorbent than the chalk mixture, is much more agreeable to most persons.—It is used as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of the bowels.

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A COLLYRIUM; or, LOTION FOR THE EYES.

TAKE white vitriol, sixteen grains; weak vitriolic acid, sixteen drops; rose-water, eight ounces. Mix these articles, and apply the lotion, in the usual manner, to the eyes.

REMARK.

This diluted solution of vitriol will be serviceable in slight inflammations; and after bleeding and purging, and, in some cases, leeches and blisters being applied to the temples, it will prove beneficial in more violent inflammations. A weak solution of the extract of lead in soft water, and the cream of lead, are both made use of to the eyes; as mentioned under each of those articles.

GARGLES.

COMMON GARGLES.—Take Tincture of Roses one pint, Honey of Roses two ounces; mix them together.

OR,

Take of water six ounces, Salt of Nitre one dram, Honey of Roses one ounce; mix them together.—

N. B.

N. B. Where acids are required, a large spoonful of lemon juice or wine vinegar may be added to either of the above Gargles.

DETERGENT GARGLE.—Take of emollient decoction one pint, simple Tincture of Myrrh one ounce, Honey one ounce and a half; mix them together.

EMOLLIENT GARGLE.—Take of Marshmallow-root, two ounces; Figs, four in number; water, three pints; boil them until one pint is wasted, and then strain the liquor.

REMARK.

These Gargles are used for cleansing the mouth and throat, and are frequently to be used. The first, where the parts are extremely relaxed, the second and third where ulcerations require to be cleansed, or the bringing up of thick viscid saliva promoted; and the fourth where the mouth is dry, parched, and rigid, to moisten and soften it.

In the Inflammatory Quinsy, use a decoction of Figs in milk and water, to a tea-cupful of which a tea-spoonful of Spirit of Sal Volatile must be added at the time of using, and gargle the throat with it milk-warm. It will be found highly serviceable.

*** Externally, rub frequently on the neck and throat the discutient ointment, or camphorated liniment, to a table spoonful of which a tea spoonful of Spirit of Harts-horn is to be added, and well shaken together before it is applied;

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applied; it must be kept for use in a vial close corked.—
 Blisters are eminently serviceable when applied at the beginning of Quinsies and other sore throats. Cooling saline purges (as Rochelle Salt and Manna quickened with a grain of Emetic Tartar, and a large spoonful or more of Senna Tincture) are also proper at the beginning of sore throats.

→ The throat must be kept constantly warm, with new flannel or combed wool.

EMOLLIENT; OR, PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Take of common barley, stoned raisins, figs, each two ounces, liquorice half an ounce, water four pints; first boil the water with the barley, then add the raisins, and lastly, (just before the end of the process) the figs and liquorice; the boiling is to be continued so long, that the liquor when strained may be no more than two pints.

REMARK.

This decoction is an useful soft pectoral medicine, it is also a good auxiliary in sharp defluxions of the lungs, and with the addition of Honey and Tincture of Myrrh, forms an excellent gargle.

BARLEY WATER.

Take of Pearl Barley two ounces, water four pints. First, wash the barley from the mealy matter that adheres to it, with some cold water, then boil it a little time with

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about half a pint of fresh water, which will acquire a considerable tinge from it. Throw away this tinged water, put the barley into the water prescribed, made first to boil; and continue the boiling until half the water is wasted.

REMARK.

This liquor is to be drank freely as a diluter, in fevers and other disorders; hence it is of consequence that it should be prepared so as to be as elegant and agreeable as possible.

☞ Medicines of this class are of more consequence in the cure of acute diseases, however trivial they may appear, than many more laborious preparations.

ALMOND MILK.

TAKE of blanched sweet almonds, six drams; spring water one pint. Beat well the almonds, then rubbing them together, add, by degrees, the water, and strain the liquor.

REMARK.

Almond milk is pleasant and useful in consumptions, coughs, colds, fevers, &c.

ALMOND MILK with GUM ARABIC

Is made in the same manner as the above; only adding two drams of picked gum arabic (which must be boiled and dissolved in the water) to the water that makes the almond milk.

N. B. The water that has been boiling to dissolve the gum, must not be mixed with the bruised almonds, 'till it is nearly cold.

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REMARK.

This is more softening than the former, and proper for those complaints that require lubricating.

EMULSION OF SPERMACETI.

TAKE of spermaceti, refined sugar, each two drams; beat them well together with a small quantity of the yolk of an egg, and one dram of powdered gum arabic; to which, by degrees, add six ounces of rose water, rubbing it all well together.

REMARK.

This emulsion is an elegant and efficacious medicine in coughs, and other diseases of the breast and lungs. It may be taken from three to four or five table spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

With each dose of the spermaceti emulsion, ten or twenty drops of spirit of sal volatile, nitre, and paregoric elixir; or from five to ten drops of antimonial wine may be added, as the case may require.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE SEEDS.

TAKE of quince seeds, one dram; water, six ounces. Boil them over a slow fire, until the water is slimy and nearly of the consistence of the white of an egg; then pass it through a piece of fine muslin. It must be made use of while fresh.

REMARK.

This mucilage is extremely useful in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth, &c. It may be mixed with an equal quantity of honey, or honey of roses; and a few

tea spoonfuls frequently made use of.—For tickling coughs, &c. join with the mucilage of quince seeds, an equal quantity of syrup of white poppies; and let a paper spoonful be frequently and gently swallowed down, drinking some time after it a small tea cupful of barley water, pectoral or almond emulsion, or spermaceti emulsion; to each dose of either of these liquids, if the cough is very violent, from ten to twenty drops of paregoric elixir may be required to alleviate it.

Mucilage of quince seeds is also used externally to slight scalds, burns, or other excoriations; and to sore nipples, chapped lips, inflammations and ulcerations of the eyelids and other parts, arising from the acrimony of the humours,

SIMPLE LIME WATER.

TAKE of quick lime, half a pound; boiling water, three quarts. Mix it by degrees, and set it aside in a close covered earthen vessel for one hour; then pour off the liquor and keep it in bottles close corked, or if wanted for internal use, first pass it through a filter.

REMARK.

Lime water is used externally as a wash to cool and dry ulcers and certain eruptions on the skin, it is also useful in scalds and burns. The undermentioned mixture I have often found very efficacious.

Take two or three parts lime water to one of cold drawn linseed oil, shake it together, and anoint, or dip fine folded linen cloths in this mixture, and apply it to the injured parts, frequently renewing them, or apply fresh ones as the parts get hot and painful.

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Should the injury be extensive and pain very acute, then add half an ounce of laudanum to each half pint of the lime water and oil.

Such wounds or ulcers as may remain on the parts scalded or burnt, after the mixture of lime water and oil hath removed the inflammation, must be treated as common wounds or ulcers; and the dressings to be applied, may be the simple white or spermaceti ointment, or saturnine ointment; and when healing, the calamine cerate.

Internally may be taken, for the purpose of preventing fever, saline draughts joined with twenty grains of nitre, and if the pain is very acute, mix with each saline draught five or ten drops of laudanum. Take one of these draughts every three or four hours, and continue them as occasion may require.

N. B. Should the saline draughts with nitre prove not sufficiently laxative, take a large wine glass of the senna infusion, or two, three, or four spoonfuls of the senna mixture, repeating the dose if there be occasion.

Strong, or continued purging medicines are either of them equally improper in these cases, they tend to increase pain and fever by quickening the pulse, in consequence of their irritating action in the stomach and bowels.

Lime water is likewise taken internally, to the quantity of a quarter of a pint, two or three times a day; alone, or mixed with fresh cow's milk: and has been found serviceable in scrophulous complaints, fluxes, weakness, and other disorders arising from an impurity of the fluids, or laxity and debility of the solids.

It

It is also customary to impregnate lime water with different materials, to render it more agreeable to the stomach, and to improve its efficacy in cutaneous impurities.

COMPOUND LIME WATER.

DIRECTONS:

TAKE of Sassafras both root and bark, cut small, two ounces; nutmegs, well bruised, three drams; liquorice root, sliced, one ounce; simple lime water fresh prepared, four pints. Digest these ingredients for two days in a close earthen vessel; and then strain the liquor. Keep it in bottles close corked.—Dose the same as simple lime water.

REMARK.

In obstinate and long standing impurities of the skin, &c. it may be proper to add from ten to twenty drops of antimonial wine to each dose of the compound lime water; and if a grain of calomel formed into a pill is regularly taken at bed time, for a considerable time, occasionally purging it off with the senna mixture, &c. it will materially assist the cure.

N. B. Lime water, however closely kept, will in a few weeks become unfit for use.

TAR WATER.

DIRECTIONS.

TAKE of tar, two pounds; water, one gallon. Stir them well together with a wooden rod; and after standing to settle for two days, pour off the water for use.

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REMARK.

Tar water has been highly extolled as a certain and safe medicine in a great variety of complaints; as a slow yet effectual alterative, in scurvies, chlorotic, hysterical, hypocondriacal, and other chronic complaints; and a sudden remedy in acute distempers, which demand immediate relief; as pleurifies, the small-pox, and all kinds of fevers in general.

This medicine though perhaps inferior to the character given of it by Bishop Berkley, is doubtless in many cases of considerable utility.

It sensibly raises the pulse and occasions some considerable evacuation, generally by perspiration and urine, although sometimes by stool and vomiting:—hence it is supposed to act by increasing the powers of life, and enabling nature to expel the morbid humours.

DOSE:

A pint a day, taken on an empty stomach, at two or four times, in chronic complaints: but, those who labour under acute diseases, and great and inveterate maladies, must take a quart at least every 24 hours.

MUSTARD WHEY.

DIRECTIONS.

TAKE two ounces and a half of mustard-seed, bruised; cow's milk, two pints. Set the milk over the fire to
boil,

boil, and add to it the mustard seed, that a curd may be formed, from which the whey must be carefully strained.

DOSE:

Half a pint, night and morning;—it is taken alone, in the chronic rheumatism, &c.

Mustard whey is likewise made use of as an auxiliary to the sweating powders, antimonial wine, guaiacum and other active medicines.

CLYSTERS.

ANODYNE CLYSTER.—Take of camomile tea, or mutton broth, eight ounces; laudanum, one tea spoonful; olive oil (only) if camomile tea is used, one ounce.—Mix them together.

STARCH CLYSTER.—Take of jelly of starch, four ounces; cold drawn linseed oil, half an ounce; liquefy the starch over a gentle fire, and then mix in the oil. In cases of great pain add from 20 to 60 drops of laudanum.

REMARK.

The anodyne and starch clysters are made use of in dysenteries and alvine fluxes, to strengthen the tone of the intestines, and defend them from being corroded by the acrimonious humours, to heal their exulcerations, and ease the pains which accompany these disorders.

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COMMON PURGING, OR DOMESTIC CLYSTERS.

TAKE of Glaubers, Epsoms, or table salt, one ounce ; camomile tea or thin gruel, eight ounces, olive oil, one ounce, or two table spoonfuls. Mix and inject as above directed.

Or, take fresh cow's milk, half a pint ; brown sugar, olive oil, each one ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

Either of these two clysters will sufficiently answer every purpose of emptying the bowels of its contents.

✚ Anodyne and astringent clysters, or such as are required to remain some time in the bowels and heal the parts, must be used in small quantities only, (i. e. from 3 to 4 or 5 ounces) otherwise the quantity alone, would defeat the intention for which they were given. Purging emollient and other clysters may be given from half a pint to as much as can conveniently be thrown up, and in case of poison, the larger the quantity the more efficacious are they, for in such cases, they act as a fomentation to the stomach and adjacent parts, besides emptying the bowels.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ABUSE OF MEDICINE.

IF it be true, as has been asserted, that the most *valuable medicines* are procured from *poisons*, it must be observed that it is their *proper* or *improper* use that constitutes the remedy or the poison.

Strong emetics and drastic purges *by frequent use* greatly injure the *stomach* and bowels, impair DIGESTION, and render the habit of body costive.

Persons of *tender bowels*, or *weak nerves*, suffer much from the violent agitation of emetics, which *invert* the natural expulsive motion of the intestinal canal, and occasion bile to flow into the stomach, contrary to its natural course, which is attended with nausea, &c.

To those who are of full habit of body, or who have unsound viscera tending to inflammation, emetics sometimes prove fatal, by *increasing* the inflammation, or bursting a blood vessel.

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In most cases, to assist nature may be proper, by encouraging those discharges which she may produce, yet every discharge is not *critical* or *salutary*, but on the contrary often morbid and spasmodic.

Wherever symptoms of bile appear, the practice is (too general) to take an emetic, not duly considering the cause of its redundancy; which for the most part is *symptomatic*, and not a *primary affection*; for where bilious vomiting is present in cases of *nephritic colic*, inflammation of the stomach, plethoric disorders of the head, or a disposition to *apoplexy*, which not unfrequently happen, emetics will aggravate the disease, and render it more dangerous, or even mortal. In such cases, bleeding, drinking plentifully of any weak liquid, and the warm bath will be proper, and *gentle laxative* medicines to carry off the bile by the intestines.

By strong purgatives often repeated, the intestines are robbed of their mucus and rendered tender, irritable and subject to diarrhoea, and colic pains; especially after taking cold, errors in diet, or other accidental causes, which had it not been for those strong purging medicines, probably would not have happened: And by the continued use of *such* drastic medicines, the body is deprived of its nourishment, and the blood is much impoverished.

Purgatives as well as spirituous liquors too freely used, injure the fine nervous coats of the stomach and bowels, and by degrees render them insensible to the gentle stimulus of the bile,—the purgative appointed by nature. Therefore costiveness will be another bad consequence resulting

from the frequent use of such medicines; which, like opium or spirituous liquors, are made use of from bad habit more than from necessity.

Medicines prepared with aloes, will by a too liberal use produce the piles, and in many instances fistulas, &c. have been the consequence. All *stimulating* medicines act as *sedatives*, i. e. they diminish the vital power of the body, when their first effect is over; as appears evident in opium, and spirituous liquors. Stimulants, when applied to the skin, as in blisters with *cantharides*, produce a similar change and have been observed to procure sleep, when other means proved ineffectual.

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Suspended Animation.

THE Directions I produced for the recovery of Suspended Animation, in the former edition of this Compendium, having been considered too brief, from the probability of its reaching some more remote parts of the country, where Medical Assistance may not be at hand, or the instructions from the different Humane Societies may not have been received; I have now endeavoured to put together such further and more explicit information on the subject as will enable every well disposed person to give that ready assistance on the various sudden emergencies (to which mankind are liable) for the recovery of a fellow creature, as will, even if unsuccessful, amply gratify every feeling of humanity.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

Recovery of the Apparently Dead

BY DROWNING, HANGING, SUFFOCATION FROM NOXIOUS VAPOURS, LIGHTNING, INTENSE COLD, INTOXICATION, SUDDEN FAINTING, OR APPARENT DEATH.

Drowned Persons.

1. THE restoration of heat is of the greatest consequence to the return of life. When, therefore, the body is taken out of the water, the cloaths should be stripped off, or, if naked at the time of the accident, it must be

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covered

covered with two or three coats, or a blanket, or any thing answering the purpose that can be most easily procured. The body is then to be carefully conveyed to the nearest house, with the head a little raised. In cold and damp weather, the unfortunate person should be laid on a bed, in a room that is moderately heated; in summer, on a bed exposed to the rays of the sun, with the windows open, and not more than six persons admitted; a greater number may retard the return of life. The body is to be well dried with warm cloths, and gently rubbed with flannels sprinkled with rum, gin, brandy, or mustard flour. Fomentations of either of these spirits may be applied to the pit of the stomach with advantage. A warming-pan covered with flannel should be lightly moved up and down the back. Bladders and bottles filled with hot water, heated bricks, or tiles, wrapped up in flannel, should be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body.

2. Respiration must be promoted by closing the mouth and one nostril, while with a pipe of a bellows you blow into the other with a sufficient force to inflate the lungs. Another person must then press the chest gently with his hands, so as to expel the air. Thus the natural breathing will be imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large for the nostrils, the air may be blown in at the mouth. Blowing the breath can only be recommended when bellows cannot be procured.

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3. Electricity should be *very soon employed*, as it will increase the beneficial effects of other means of recovery. The electrical machine being prepared, one director is to be placed between the fourth and fifth rib of the left side, and the other between the second and third of the right; so that the shock may be made to pass from the point of the left side of the heart to the bottom of the right; when the electrometer is to be placed a little more than one third of an inch from the jar, and the stroke given. The electrical shock is to be repeated once or twice, and the assistant who prevented the air from escaping by the nostrils and mouth, then should remove his hands and press the chest, and immediately after expand the lungs, for the heart to be again stimulated by the stroke of the electric machine. When the lungs have been three or four times expanded and closed, frictions are to be had recourse to; these, together with the process of expanding the lungs, and at the same time electrifying the heart, and then again closing* them, are to be continued for three or four hours without intermission; unless natural respiration be restored.

* It cannot be too strongly inculcated, that the lungs are never to be suffered to remain closed, otherwise all endeavours to effect a recovery will ultimately prove ineffectual; and if the heart be excited to act during the closed state of the lungs, very little blood can pass through them, and even this small quantity receives no benefit from the air, for the advantages to be derived from *artificial respiration* are to procure a contraction of the right side of the heart when the lungs are dilated, and by closing, to excite the left auricle to get rid of a portion of its contents, and supply it with blood that has renewed its stimulus from the air.

4. If unfortunately no electric machine be in readiness, the method of performing artificial respiration should be altered. When the lungs are expanded, the assistant who has the charge of the mouth and nostrils suffers a small quantity of air to escape, while the other assistant with the bellows continues to throw in a fresh supply; this process should be protracted for about a minute, when the hand is to be removed from the mouth and the chest pressed, to complete the closing of the lungs. When this process has been continued two or three times, frictions may be made use of, and are chiefly to be directed to the right side* of the heart.

N. B. Children may be placed in a warm bed between two grown persons, and the frictions, *in this case*, be chiefly directed to the *left side*, where it is most likely, *in them*, to excite the motion of the heart. If after an hour no sign of life appear, then immerse the child in warm water, and employ the electric machine, inflating the lungs, and the other means recommended for grown persons.

5. While these methods are pursuing, a warm bath† should be getting ready, into which the body is to be placed, in a degree of heat very little exceeding that of

* The action of the *right side* of the heart is more powerful, and continues longer than that of the left; it is the office of the right side to propel the blood through the lungs, into the left side of the heart.

† If the warm bath cannot be readily obtained, the body may be immersed, up to the chin, in warm grains, a gardener's hot bed, or a fresh made dung mixed; or, if the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a glass or soap house, the warm ashes, &c. may be employed for this purpose.

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a person in health; but on no account wait for an increase of heat before the lungs are inflated and electricity is made use of.

6. Electricity and frictions are to be continued even after respiration is restored, if the powers of life seem unequal to the task of continuing it. In a word, the final intention of this plan of treatment is TO IMITATE AND SUPPORT THE NATURAL CIRCULATION.

7. When sighing, gasping, convulsions, or other signs of returning life appear, a tea spoonful or two of warm water may be put into the mouth, and if the power of swallowing* be returned, a little warm wine, or diluted brandy, or any other spirit may be advantageously given. When this gradual approach towards recovery is observed, and breathing and sensibility returned, let the person be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, as is generally the case, give no disturbance, and he will awake after a short time almost perfectly recovered.

* Before the power of swallowing is returned, and the sooner the better, five or six ounces of *rum, gin, or brandy*, may be introduced into the stomach of grown persons, by means of a flexible pipe; to children, diluted spirits, warm wine, milk, or water, may be made use of, which will stimulate the heart to action far better than any clyster thrown up the intestines; and, lest the quantity of spirit recommended to be introduced may be thought too great, it is proper to remark, that, as the powers of life are nearly lost, an increased stimulus is required to produce effect.

General

General Remarks & Observations.

CLYSTERS—of any kind, are only to be considered, in these cases, serviceable, inasmuch as they co-operate with more important remedies; and, if employed at all, warm *stimulating ones* should be made use of. Their bulk should be small, lest, by their mechanical action, they prevent the descent of the diaphragm, and thereby hinder the free expansion of the lungs.

TOBACCO CLYSTERS, or *Tobacco*, in any form, is highly pernicious;—its action, being NARCOTIC and SEDATIVE, tends to *destroy the feeble powers of LIFE* instead of RE-ANIMATING them.

BLEEDING, when employed, ought to be one of the *first means* made use of towards the recovery, and is only necessary to persons of a *full habit* of body, and more PARTICULARLY, if previous to the accident, the person had been drinking, or, in falling into the water, had received an injury on the *head, &c.* Bleeding, in other cases, would much retard, or *destroy*, the patient's return to life. Bleeding in the *jugular vein* is most proper.

EMETICS:—No salutary effects can be expected from vomits but in cases where the processes of respiration and circulation have been *first re-established*, and

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in those cases only, where the stomach has been overburdened with food or spirituous liquors.

It is a *vulgar error* to suppose persons are *irrecoverable* because *life does not soon make its appearance*; an opinion that has *consigned an immense number of the seemingly dead to the grave*, who might have been *restored to life by resolution and perseverance*.

Any person may restore life by immediately pursuing the directions now pointed out; but where gentlemen of the faculty can be obtained, their assistance should immediately be requested, as their skill will lead them judiciously to vary the methods of treatment.

N. B. On the first alarm of any person being drowned or accidentally suffocated, let there be *got ready*, hot water, flour of mustard, spirits, hartshorn, sal volatile, or spirit of sal ammoniac; warm blankets, flannels, heated bricks or tiles; a pair of small bellows, warming pan, and, above all, procure *an electrifying machine as speedily as possible*, for, be it remembered, that whatever is done for the unfortunate person ought to be done QUICKLY.

. Instruments for inflating, &c. the lungs, and admitting liquids into the stomach, may be had of Mr. Field, mathematical instrument maker, Cornhill, London.

Hanging.

Hanging.

1. In such cases immediately open one of the JUGULAR VEINS and take *eight* or more ounces of blood from thence. *Leeches* may also be applied to the temples and cupping glasses to the head and neck.

2. *Inflating the lungs, electricity, frictions*, and the other methods of treatment to be made use of, are in every respect the same as those recommended for the apparently drowned.

Suffocation by Noxious Vapours.

1. Remove the person into the pure air; repeatedly throw cold water upon the face, &c. drying the body by intervals with flannel cloths.

2. If the body feel cold, employ *gradual* warmth, and the plans recommended for the apparently drowned.

Lightning.

The treatment of those struck with lightning, is exactly similar to the above.

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Intoxication

1. Lay the body on a bed, with the head a little raised; remove the neck-cloth, garters, &c.

2. Introduce into the stomach (by means of a tube, if swallowing is not returned) cold water; vinegar and water; brisk cyder, or perry, diluted with water; or two or three tea-spoonfuls of acid elixir of vitriol, mixed in a pint, or more, of water.

3. Keep the legs, feet, and hands, in warm water, and employ frictions; frequently throw cold water on the face and neck, wiping it dry by intervals, with warm flannel cloths.

4. Administer an emetic as soon as the powers of sensibility return.

5. Stimulating aperient clysters are to be thrown up the intestines.

6. Bleeding in the temporal arteries—leeches, cupping glasses, and blisters, may also advantageously be applied.

7. Saline draughts, in the act of *effervescing*, ought often to be given, with ten grains of powder of rhubarb; (previously mixed with the salt of wormwood and sugary

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that it may effervesce with the lemon juice); occasionally repeat the dose of rhubarb till it produces effect.

**** Let medical assistance be procured as speedily as possible, as circumstances may arise which will require particular treatment adapted to those emergencies.**

Persons Frost-Bitten,

OR INTENSE COLD.

1. Rub the body with *ice, snow, or cold water.*
2. Restore warmth by *slow degrees*, and if, after some time, no appearance of life takes place, the *resuscitative* process pointed out for the drowned, must *here* also be employed.

Persons under severe Faintings,

OR STRUCK WITH APPARENT DEATH.

1. The body, under such appearances, is to be rubbed all over, for a length of time, with soft and dry flannels; and to be moved, or rolled about, in the blanket upon which it lies.
2. The temples, about the heart, and those parts most sensible while alive, are to be chafed with diluted spirits

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spirits of hartshorn, sal volatile, eau de luce, or ~~sal~~ ammoniac:—These spirits are to be held to the nose, which occasionally is to be tickled with a feather.

3. Air is to be blown into the mouth, or nostrils, the electrifying machine made use of, as directed for the drowned, and stimulating aromatic clysters thrown up the fundament; or *aromatic liquids injected into the stomach.*

REMARK,

By pursuing a treatment so plain, so inexpensive, and so easily practicable, the great end of restoring life, in all possible cases, is answered. No *premature interment* need be dreaded where these directions are made use of; their efficacy is decisive in these cases, and is much safer, and, therefore, preferable to new and speculative methods, in the trial of which a life may be lost, that might have been saved by the *immediate administration of the means here pointed out.*

Preventing & Destroying Contagion.

THE very beneficial effects that have been found to result from the use of the NITROUS FUMIGATION, as happily introduced by that distinguished physician, Dr. James Carmichael Smyth rendering it an object of the greatest importance to mankind,—I have, therefore, made such extracts from Dr. Smyth's late publication as will enable any person to employ the means therein recommended, for preventing or destroying pestilential contagion.

And, the very numerous and respectable testimonials in favour of the nitrous vapour, by the surgeons of the Royal Hospitals, Prison Ships, on board the British and Russian Fleets, in Barracks, and in Regimental Hospitals, together with the testimony of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, must establish, beyond a doubt, the great efficacy of the nitrous vapour, in all contagious situations; and, if the process is duly attended to, there is every reason to believe that, the most malignant contagion will be speedily checked, and, by perseverance, entirely destroyed.*

* D. Paterfon, Esq. (late surgeon to the prisoners of war, at Forton) has published a great number of cases of the unerring influence of nitrous fumigation in contagion, and on its good effects when applied to putrid ulcers: he also tried it with success to his own children with the whooping cough and exposed small-pox matter to its influence, and found this matter, when made use of, inactive, whilst a part of the same matter (which was not exposed to the influence of the vapour) was actively virulent.

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DIRECTIONS

TO PREPARE AND USE THE

Nitrous Vapour.

Take fine sand, and heat it in an iron pot, ladle, or shovel; when made sufficiently hot, fill with it an earthen quart pipkin, in which immerse a common tea cup, containing about half an ounce of concentrated acid of vitriol, (oil of vitriol) to which, when that has acquired a proper degree of heat, gradually add the same quantity (half an ounce) of purified nitre in powder; stir the mixture with a slip of glass, until the vapour arise in considerable quantity.

The pipkin is then carried about the room, (the doors, windows, &c. being close shut,) occasionally putting it under the bed, and in every corner and place where any foul air may be supposed to lodge: the fumigation to be continued till the room is filled with the vapour, which will appear like a *thick haze*.—In an hour after the operation, the doors, &c. may be opened to admit the fresh air.

The process of the fumigation is to be repeated twice every day, in very infectious cases; otherwise, once a day will be sufficient; and the fumigation must be regularly continued till the infection is destroyed.

It is necessary to remark, that, upon the first using the vapour, the pipkin must not be held too near the patient's

patient's face, as it will ~~occasion~~ coughing; but it will not produce that effect after a few repetitions; on the contrary, the smell of the vapour will be found agreeable and refreshing.

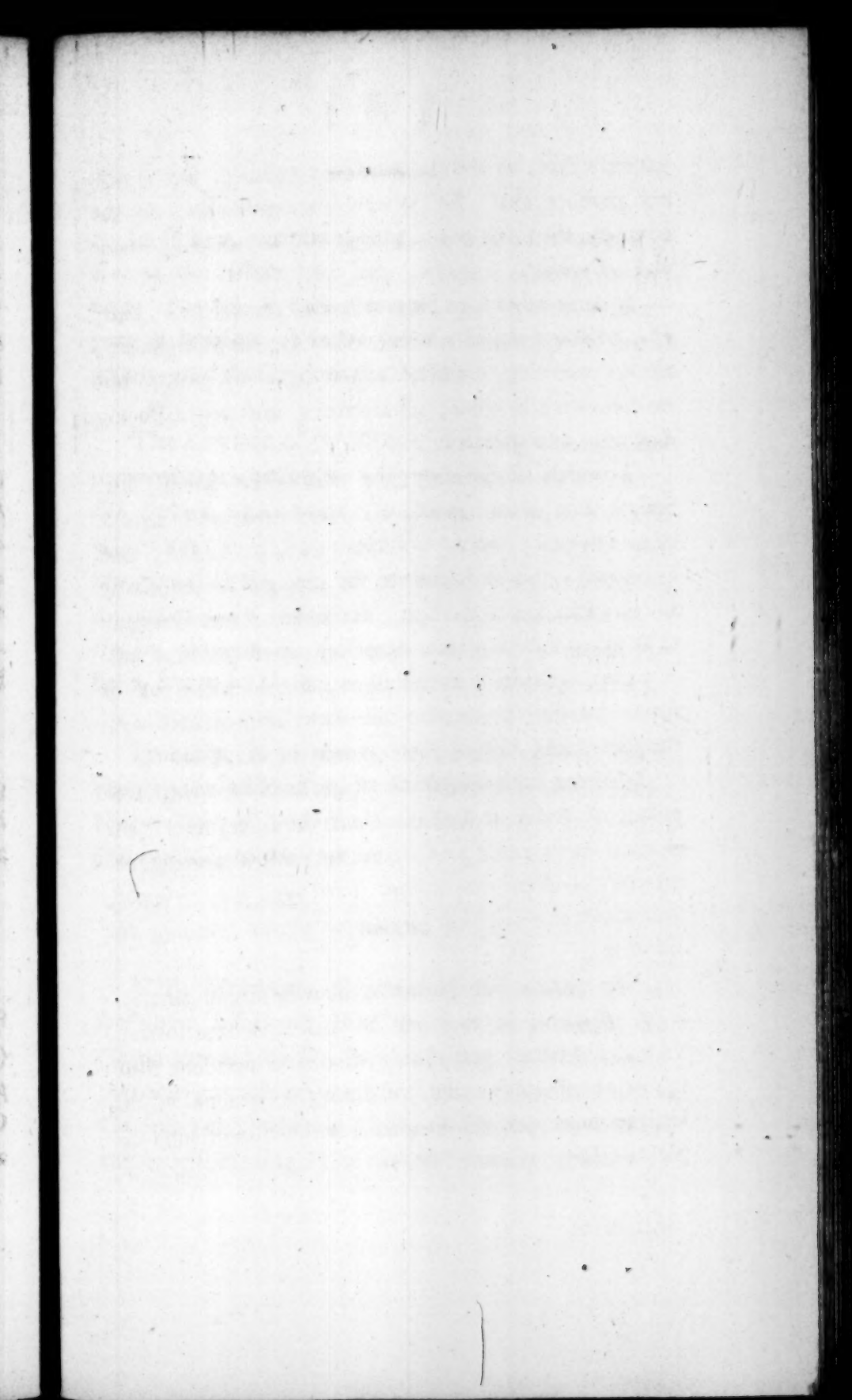
In large rooms, or other extended places, *three, four, five*, or more pipkins, are necessary for the fumigation; always observing, *not to use* any thing in the process but earthen-ware, or glass; all METALS, and WOOD, being dangerous and offensive.

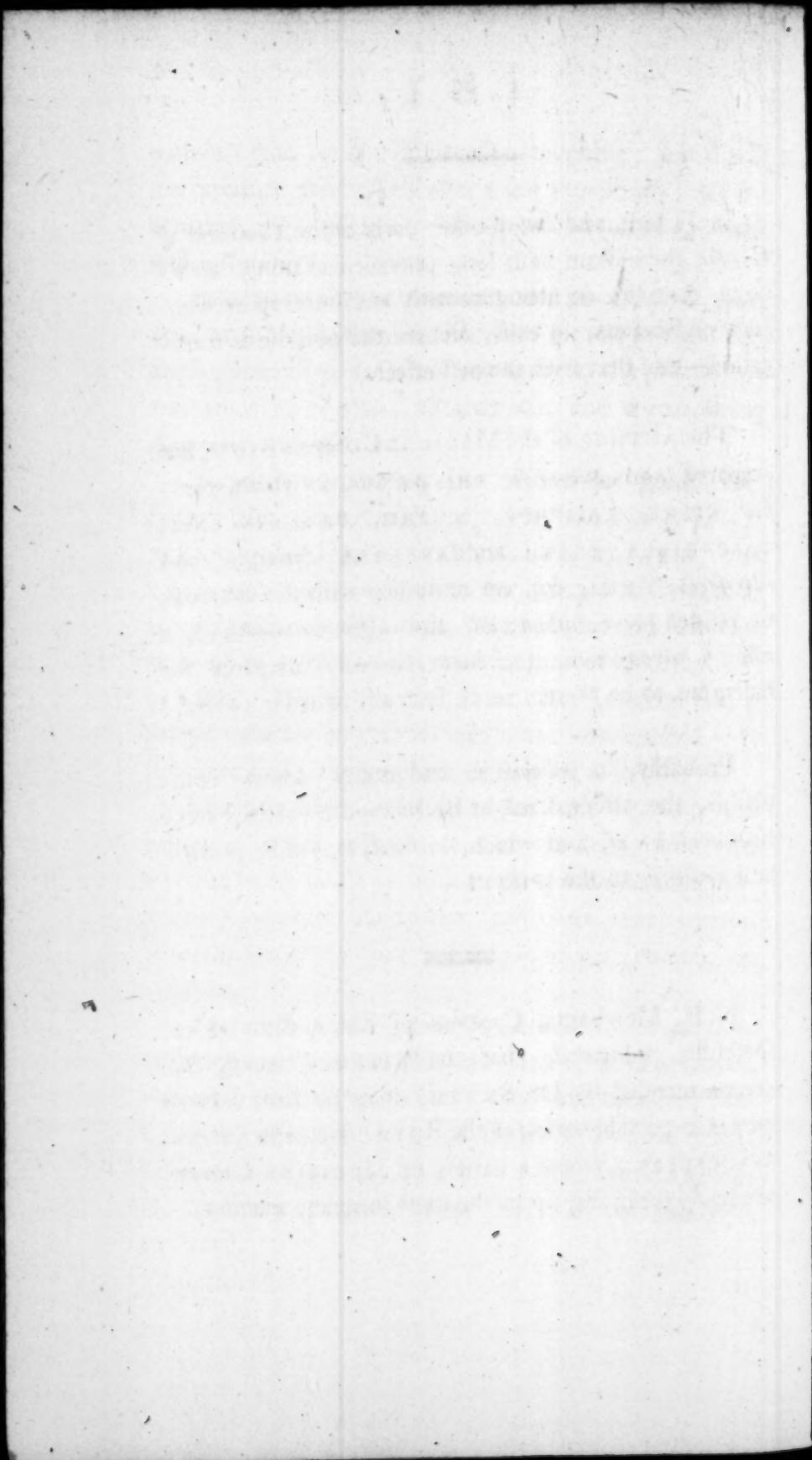
Towards accelerating the wished-for good, Dr. Smyth also recommends, that *every attention be paid to CLEANLINESS* in the APARTMENTS, CLOATHS, and BEDDING; the *two latter* to be changed as frequently as circumstances will admit; the bedstead and furniture to be often washed with a weak solution of *spirits of salts* in water.—When the foul linen, &c. is taken off, it should instantly be thrown into water impregnated with the same acid; the proportions may be as follows:—

Mix two table-spoonfulls of spirits of salts with *each* gallon of water required to soak the linen, &c. (the mixture being made *previous* to the garments being immersed);—*where the LINEN hath been thus treated, WASHERS need not fear any danger FROM receiving the infection.*

The nitrous fumigation is likewise found particularly efficacious in purifying all SHIPS, WAREHOUSES, VAULTS, HOUSES, and ROOMS, that have been long shut up, or are offensive; and, no doubt, as its good effects become more generally known, it will be found applicable to every purpose where *foul air, or contagion,* may exist.

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not produce that effect after a few repetitions; on the
 In France, and many other parts of the Continent of
 Europe, the custom hath long prevailed of using CHAR-
 COAL TAPERS in sitting rooms, and burning aromatic
 gums on braziers, in halls, &c. for the purpose of fumi-
 gation—and that with the best effect.

The AUTHOR of the MEDICAL COMPENDIUM, has
 prepared *tapers proper for THIS purpose*, in which, *puri-*
fied NITRE, CAMPHOR, MYRRH, FRANKINCENSE,
 CASCARILLA BARK, and SEVERAL *antiseptic* and
odoriferous GUMS, &c. are combined with the charcoal,
 to render *them inflammable and diffusive*:—ALSO, a
similar preparation, (without charcoal) prepared for
 halls, &c. to be thrown on BRAZIERS, or HOT IRONS.

Probably, in *pulmonary*, and many *nervous* com-
 plaints, the afflicted might be relieved by MEDICINES
thus made use of, and which, *at least*, would be *grateful*
and reviving to the SPIRITS.

N.B. Merchants, Captains of Ships, &c. are re-
 spectfully informed, that the NITROUS ACID, &c.
 (recommended by Dr. SMYTH) may be had; *securely*
packed in portable cases, at the ROYAL ELABORATORY,
 GLOCESTER; where a variety of MEDICINE CHESTS
 are ready for fitting up in the most complete manner.

Directions

The above treatment being duly attended to, on the first attack of the contagious fever, or within twelve hours from the commencement, and followed up in all its parts, the progress of the disease is either cut short, or the threatened violence so much mitigated, that serious consequences are avoided.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE TREATMENT

OF THE

Contagious & Yellow Fever,

OF THE

WEST-INDIES:

Selected from the Writings of the latest and most approved Practitioners.

Contagious Fever.

ON the first attack of this fever, give an emetic, of five or six grains of emetic tartar dissolved in tepid water or thin gruel, that it may operate powerfully, and produce several motions through the bowels.

The body, as well as the extremities, must be fomented with flannels, wrung out of warm water, or an infusion of aromatic herbs, for the purpose of producing sweat, or a free perspiration on the skin. Afterwards, when in bed, administer from six to twelve grains of the antimonial fever powder, to be repeated every five or six hours, drinking large draughts of warm aromatic herb teas, &c.—If the emetic has not produced several stools, add four or five grains of prepared calomel to each dose of the fever powder, till that effect is fully answered.—Blisters are also to be made use of, and applied to the nape of the neck, temples, or back.

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The above treatment being duly attended to, on the first attack of the contagious fever, or within twelve hours from the commencement, and followed up in all its parts, the progress of the disease is either cut short, or the threatened violence so much mitigated, that accidents seldom occur.

The state of diseased action being changed, by the management here mentioned, a continuance of similar treatment becomes necessary, during a certain length of time, to prevent a recurrence of the evil habit.

A succession of blisters will often be proper; the drinks are required to be copious, and gently stimulating; the air, cool and pure, to be admitted freely; the body to be washed, or bathed, frequently in warm water, and afterwards washed completely in water from the sea or the river; the linen and bedding to be changed often; and travelling in boats, carts, or carriages, to be employed on every possible occasion.—This last is of essential benefit; but it appears oftener by accident than design among the means of the healing art.—Bark will also be useful in many cases, in maintaining the restored healthy action.

If the disease be formed,—the first days of it actually past, the hopes of cutting short its progress, by the above, or any other process known, are uncertain, and the attempt may not be, perhaps, altogether safe. The chief business, then, consists in obviating fatal tendencies as they arise, leaving the time of the termination to the periodical laws of the habit.

The views, in such case, are various, and frequently change in the course of the disease. But though the

indications be often fluctuating and uncertain, this general one prevails, to encourage and promote a determination to the surface and extremities of the body. To accomplish this object, no general plan or remedy answers better than doses of antimonial fever (or Dover's sweating) powder, often repeated; sometimes with additions of camphor, and even calomel; warm fomentations to the extremities, the admission of pure air, the frequent use of clean linen, frequent ablution with sea water, with water to which vinegar or spirits are added, compose the means, which are rendered more effectual by the patient's being exercised, or moved about in a boat, cart, or carriage, in the open air.

If signs of humours appear in the head or liver, calomel, with the fever powder, is a remedy of great value; in the latter case, half a dram, or a dram, of strong MERCURIAL OINTMENT, is to be rubbed in once or twice a day on the seat of the liver, or the inside of the thighs.

In those forms of fever, where the motions of the vascular system are highly excited, where the action is actually increased,—general and copious fluid perspiration,—the destruction or injury of an organ, exhausted, repressed, weakened or suspended action occur, in a defined,—and generally at a short period.

In the first case, intermission or cure is effected; in the second, the general fever is converted into a local disease, the event of which is precarious; in the third, the energies are generally impaired, and the most vigorous exertions are required to save life.

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It is a matter of the first importance, in the cure of fever, to enquire minutely into the state and condition of things; for on a knowledge of this depends the success of the undertaking.

If, from a state of activity and excitement, torpor and suspension of action supervene suddenly, evacuations, bleeding, vomiting, purging, and blistering, are indicated; in such cases, the means, whatever they are, require to be prosecuted with a determined boldness; on the contrary, if, after a state of high excitement, the increased action gradually subsides, the irritability, or vital energy, seems to be exhausted rather than suspended, and more caution and management are requisite in directing the means of relief; for instead of the decided, and seemingly violent measures, which are often proper in the one case, a gradual supply of nourishment, light and gently stimulating, frequent change of linen and bedding, the admission of pure air, washing the body with cold water, and, above all, exercise and travelling, are essential in the other. Wine, brandy, and opium, stimulate the system to increased action; they are numbered among the artificial means of supporting existence, but the effects are fleeting, and the management is a matter of great nicety. As soon as a fever is completely formed, a train of diseased action is established in the habit, which can seldom be broken abruptly with safety to life. Under such conditions, the above powers, applied in excess, stimulate to increased—often to inordinate action; an action which sometimes subsides before an object be attained, by neglect in supplying the material of stimulation, or, which sometimes destroys the

irritable quality of the fibre, by excessive and continued exertion. In either case, no benefit arises from stimulating; destruction, on the contrary, is accelerated by the misapplication of means.—In regulating the application of stimulating powers, under the former, or in the advanced stages of fever, discernment and caution are requisite: the first impression must be narrowly observed, the impression carefully supported, but not unduly excited; the final event will then, in a great measure, depend on the changes of periodical movement. For if the plan of stimulating be carried too far, the intention of *supporting nature* is exceeded, her processes are disturbed, and the artificial means become abortive, from an attempt ill timed, or badly conducted.—The increase of action excited by these means, wine, brandy, and opium, is not barely transitory, it is followed by increase of languor, in proportion to the degree of the preceding excitement; the energy and increase of force, which follow the admission of free air, the washing of the body with cold water, or travelling in boats, carts, or carriages, are permanent and progressive.

The contrast of these different modes of operation is often brought under view, in times of military service; and is confirmed, in numerous instances, not only in individuals, but among collective bodies of men. In hospitals, wine, brandy, and opium, excited action to a certain extent, and life was supported under a stupid intoxication for a length of time, but without progress of recovery; under the actual operation of washing with cold water, and still more, under the act of travelling a few miles in a cart, or carriage, in the open air, men, who

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who could only be said to exist, have immediately become cheerful and animated, and walked briskly on limbs, that a short time before they had not the power of moving.—Changes, so considerable, will scarcely be credited by those who have not seen them; but those who have seen them are numerous, and though the condition of the fact might often escape notice, the existence of the thing cannot but be known.—*Vide 'Jackson on Fevers,' p. 261.*

It was noticed above, that fever may generally be cut short, or changed to simple form, if attacked with vigour in the commencement; the view may then be prosecuted with boldness, for, at that period, life is seldom ticklish; if fever be formed, or diseased action completely established, the effect of this vigorous plan is uncertain, and the attempt is not without risk; the cure then, in a great measure, hinges on a periodical change in the habit. If fever be advanced in progress, the subject emaciated and exhausted, suffering pain, or labouring under an established evacuation, as dysentery or diarrhoea, decided measures are dangerous, as the sudden changes effected by them are often fatal.

Yellow

Yellow Fever.

THE treatment of the yellow fever of the West-Indies consists of two parts;—a forming, and a formed, disease.

The first requires a speedy, bold, and decided execution; it is attempted upon the plan of changing forcibly the existing state of things: the other requires caution and management:—means, under different conditions, seemingly opposite, and not referable to one general principle. In the commencement of fever, whether the disease declares itself by the symptoms of a paroxysm, violent and in form, or only by head-ach and general uneasiness, it is recommended, particularly in times of sickness, and to persons lately arrived from Europe, to order blood to be drawn from the arm to the amount of twenty ounces or upwards. This, followed by a dose of physic,—salts and emetic-tartar, or calomel and fever-powder,—is frequently sufficient to remove the complaint; but as it is improper to leave any thing to the chance of events, where certainty can be attained, such additional means ought always to be employed, as leave little doubt of ensuring the accomplishment of the object. The object is here a complete change of the existing state of things; and this will be effected with more certainty, if the blood be drawn from a large orifice, and permitted to flow till the pains remit, and the tide of the circulation be disturbed in its course; a quantity less than twenty ounces will seldom

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answer the end,—less than thirty ounces will not answer it in many cases. Bathing or fomenting the lower extremities, in warm water, during the operation, may be employed to contribute its aid; pouring cold water upon the head and upper parts of the body is also particularly useful at this time, in exciting a new train of movement; a blister, of large size, on the neck and between the shoulders, gives additional security to the operation; and calomel with fever-powder is, upon the whole, the best form of remedy for promoting the necessary evacuations, by the bowels and skin, essential to health; copious dilution, with drinks of aromatic herbs, &c. is of some importance. If these means be employed under the proper circumstances, viz. within the first six hours of the attack, and prosecuted with vigour and judgment, the disease will almost always be cut short in its course, or changed to the form of an intermittent. At later periods the views are dark, uncertain, and fluctuate according to relative circumstances.

When the fever has passed into the second day, the diseased action is in some measure established; so that the view of cutting short the progress abruptly, or even of effecting a change to intermitting or remitting form, is less certain: the plan of treatment then requires a modification, both according to the period and the form of the diseased action which has taken place.

In the first form, distinguished by excitement of the vascular system, the management of evacuation is a matter of much nicety. If the pain of the head be severe, with sensations of fulness and tension; the pulsation of the carotid and temporal arteries violent, with
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eyes red and turgid, the pulse tense, confined, labouring, and as it were obstructed; the heat ardent and concentrated, with burning sensations, and anguish at the stomach; the foundations of mischief are laid; and destruction, unless speedily averted, may be expected to be the consequence. The success of changing the state of things is now uncertain; but the danger is such as to demand a bold and vigorous attempt. In the morning of the second day, or before the malignancy of that day has reached its highest point, the accomplishment of the object is of fair promise; after that period, it will seldom be attempted to good purpose.

It is an useful preliminary to begin with cutting off the hair, and shaving the head; to place the feet in warm water; and to allow blood to flow from the arm,—not as measured by ounces, but till the head aches be removed, and the existing state of the circulation actually changed; cold water, or rather water artificially cooled, by the solution of salts, being then poured upon the head and upper parts of the body, the head washed, perhaps, with Cayenne vinegar, and a large blister applied to the back part of the neck and between the shoulders, the patient laid in bed, supplied plentifully with drink, cool, refreshing, and gently stimulating, or warm, aromatic, and diffusible, there is good reason to expect the commencement of a new and favourable train of movement; the operation of the fever powder, to which calomel, in moderate doses, may often be added to advantage, will be found useful in promoting this view, and in supporting it when begun. If the change alluded to takes place, and advances progressively,

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sively, intermission, at least remission, may be expected in a short time; but if the end be not attained, or there appear no decided indication of it in less than three hours, the bleeding must be repeated, with new affusions of cold water, and the adoption of the bold measure of moving the patient in a cart, carriage, or spring waggon, through the pure air, sheltered by boughs of trees, in the best manner possible from the direct rays of the sun.

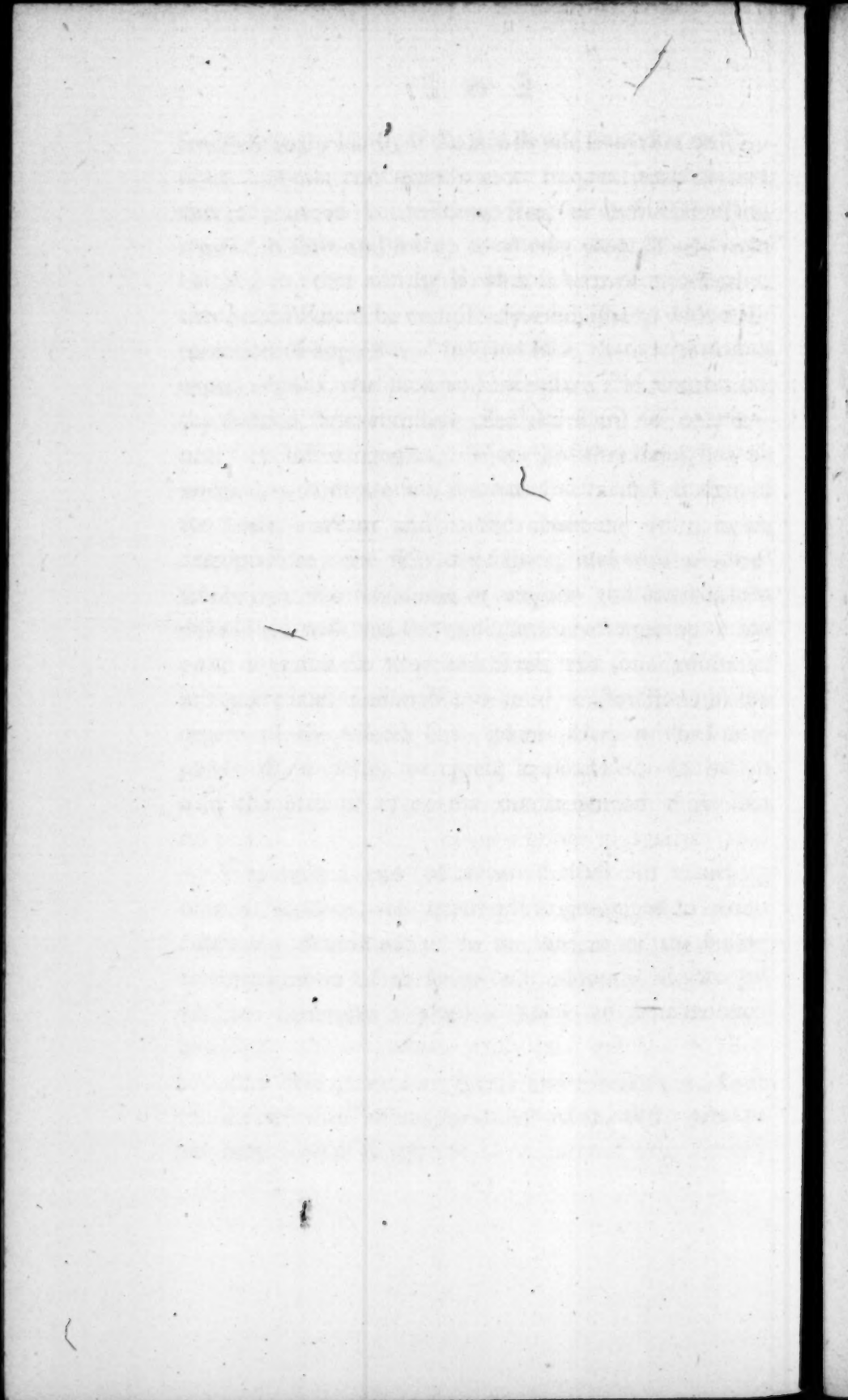
There are various means which irritate and stimulate, but the affusion of cold water, and exercise in pure air, are the only, or the principal ones, which give permanent energy to the healthy action of the human system: frictions, and, perhaps, in preference to others, frictions with mercurial ointment, to the seat of the liver particularly, may be employed to contribute their aid.— If some local injury hath not already taken place, the above means, if well executed, will seldom be frustrated, while, by acting timidly, or pursuing half measures, many are suffered to perish.

If the disease be advanced to the evening of the second, or morning of the third day, the original object is no longer in view; signs then arise which indicate an approaching remission, or which give reason to suspect that the foundations of injury or destruction are laid in organs, or in a series of parts;—to mark those conditions precisely in description is difficult, but the end is important.—In the first place, if heat be equally diffused through the different parts of the body, and partake of the nature of warmth, rather than of that ardent and caustic pungency, which communicates a disagreeable

sensation to the hand; if the skin should seem thin and sensible, the pulse considerably more frequent than natural, energetic in its contraction, free, or not obstructed, regular in time and force, advancing progressively to its height; in other words, if what is termed re-action of the arterial system be completely established, with a diminution of anguish and internal heat, there is reason to expect that a remission will take place; in which case, the decided steps recommended above are not only unnecessary, but dangerous. If, on the other hand, heat be unequal,—moderate on the extremities and surface of the body,—ardent and caustic about the heart, or on deep pressure; the skin dry, thick, and of diminished sensibility; the sensations of anguish and internal heat distressing, with nausea and glutinous vomitings; the pulse irregular in time and force, the foundations of injury are laid, and most commonly obstructions in the organs of the viscera have taken place, or the loss of power of a series of parts approaches,—in which case, the plan of evacuation recommended above has no place.

The radical cure of fever consists in changing diseased motions,—in exciting re-action, and in encouraging determination to the surface of the body; but no powers of medicine will allow us, at this period, to undertake a cure on that principle with safety or effect.

The obstructions are local, and evacuations, from the seat of these obstructions, afford the best, perhaps, the only hope of relief.



The viscera of the abdomen, the biliary and mesenteric systems, are, in a manner, surcharged,—their functions suffocated and oppressed. It appears, on the inspection of those who have died of this disease, that, under a certain condition of things, the cure can only be attempted by copious and effective evacuation from the alimentary canal. Calomel has been supposed to answer this purpose best; and it is evident, that the purgative ought to be small in bulk, and powerful in effect:—the cathartic extract is, probably, a good addition. But though the main indication consists in brisk and active purging, by remedies that possess, or have added to them, a stimulating ingredient; *frictions* to the abdomen, particularly frictions of *mercurial* ointment, ought not to be neglected; washing with cold water is always refreshing, and, after the sensibility of the skin is in some measure restored, it is of considerable benefit; but the great and important remedy, and the only one, perhaps, by which the effects of purgatives can be rendered extensive, is moving in pure air,—even rapid motion in a boat, carriage, or spring waggon.

But if the fever be advanced to the evening of the third, or beginning of the fourth day; in short, to that period, earlier or later, at which the fibre loses irritability, or active motion, known by defect of animation of countenance, by veins in the eye large and red, the ball of a dusky and olive colour, a skin dry and thick, a pulse without energy and force, and disturbed in time, nausea, flaky vomitings, and offensive taste in the mouth, the forerunner of oozings of blood from the

alimentary canal, the danger is extreme; yet, in such cases, the powers of life have sometimes extricated themselves; and the following means appear to have been the best helps, viz:—bleeding to a certain extent, purging by brisk and stimulating cathartics, and washing the body frequently with cold salt water, with vinegar, with brandy, or with spirits of wine and camphor; frictions with mercurial ointment, and, above all, the act of moving through pure air.

Perhaps the mention of bleeding, in the above condition of things, will revolt the greater number of medical practitioners; but experience has proved that bleeding may be performed, under such circumstances, to great advantage, and appearances, after death, seem to suggest that it is an appropriate remedy. The venous system is turgid in an extraordinary degree, and it is reasonable to conclude, that the first step towards removing the obstruction is by direct evacuation.

Circumstances sometimes arise, under the second form of fever, which require great attention. Instead of torpor and sluggish motion, dry and withered skin, as mentioned above, it is found that spasms in different parts of the body, most frequently in the bowels, with obstinate costiveness, or irregular purging, tremors, startings, and other signs of increased mobility, on some occasions, constitute the leading feature of the disease.—If the general sensibility be not impaired, bathings and opiates mitigate the pains; the local application of blisters frequently removes them; the fever then assumes a distinct and regular form, and requires a
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mode of treatment corresponding to its form. If the principal symptom be *dysentery*, rhubarb with calomel is a good purgative, and frequent repetitions of it are necessary. In this case, opiates and astringents are by no means safe; suppression of evacuation is sometimes the consequence, and fatal coma the consequence of the suppression.

Such is the mode of treatment of the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, adopted by practitioners of the greatest experience and abilities.

~~Circumstances~~ under the second form of fever which require great attention. Instead of torpor and insensibility, the mind is clear and quickened, skin as moderate heat, it is not a violent pain in different parts of the body, more especially in the bowels, with constant vomiting, or frequent purging, tremors, shivering, and other signs of increased mobility, on some occasions, the patient is seized with the disease. If the patient is seized with the disease, shivering, and other signs of increased mobility, on some occasions, the patient is seized with the disease. If the patient is seized with the disease, shivering, and other signs of increased mobility, on some occasions, the patient is seized with the disease.

Diet

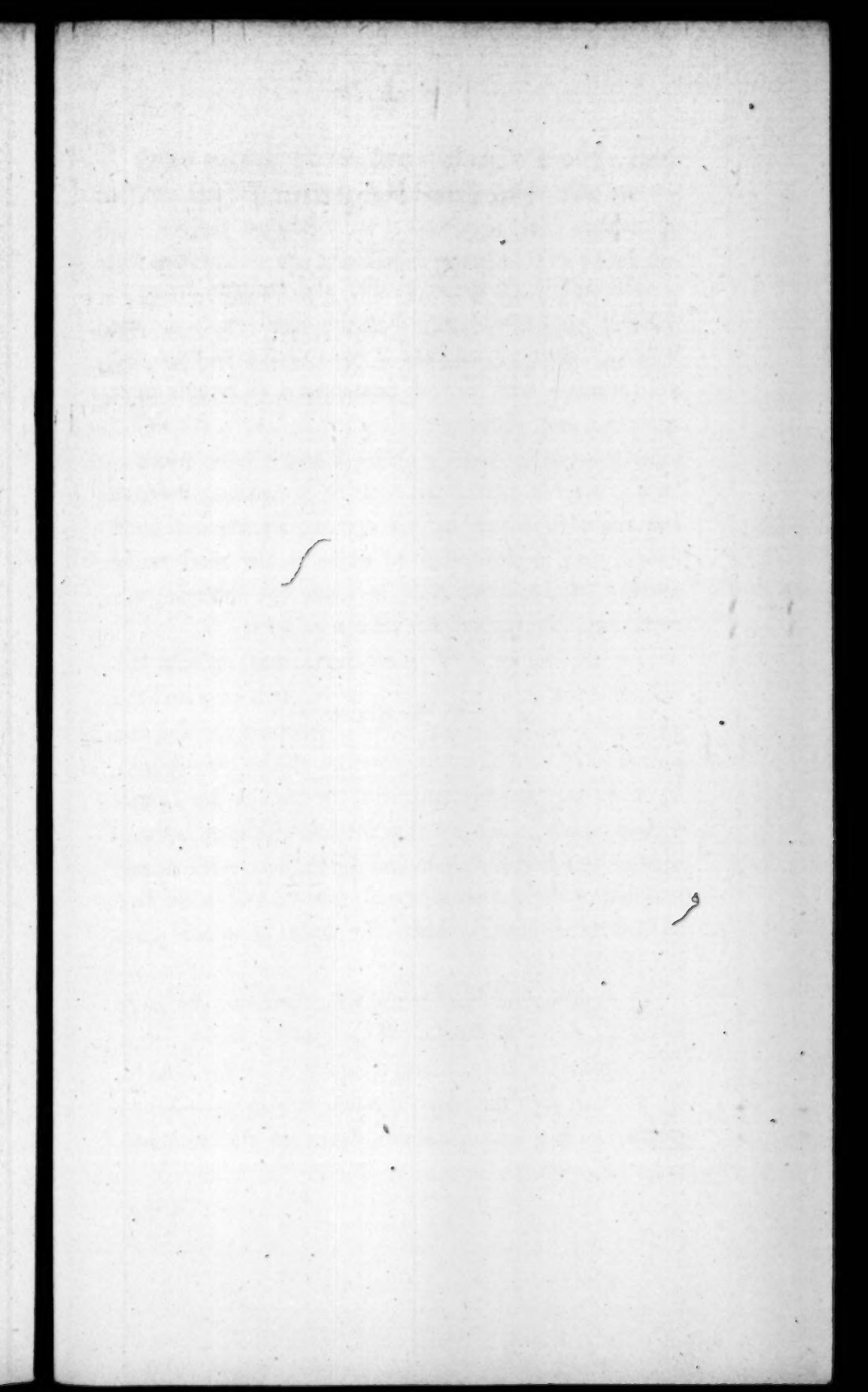
Diet & Regimen.

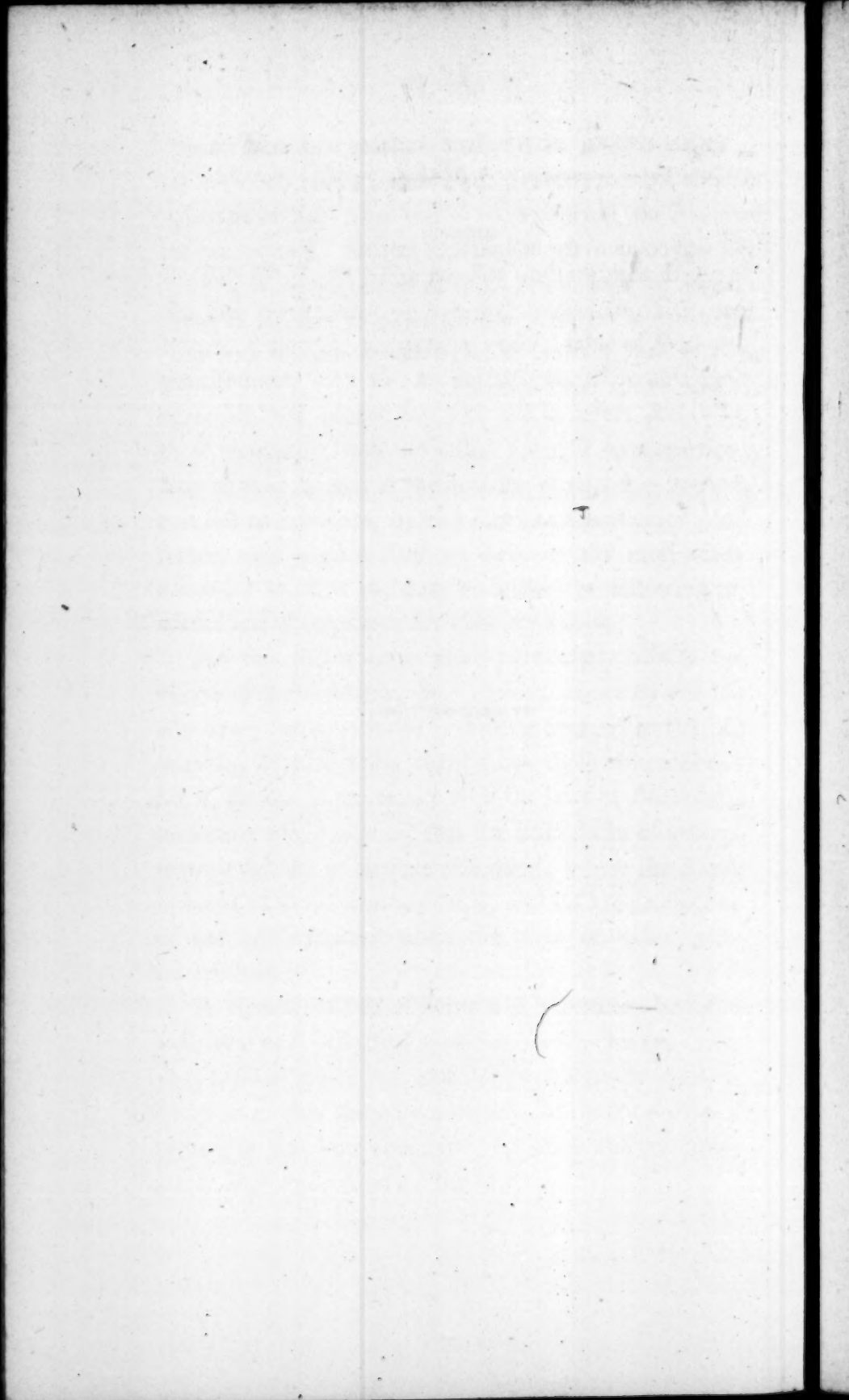
PROPER attention to diet and regimen being of the first consequence to sick persons and convalescents, I have, therefore, annexed a general table of food and nourishment, with various descriptions of liquids, most agreeable and proper for their use in fevers, &c.—To those recovering from the yellow fever, I have particularly to observe, that as the doctrine of repairing strength and loss of substance, by *rich* diet and a portion of good liquor, may present itself to them as the most ready means, I think it my duty to make the following remarks and observations for their regulation.

As the yellow fever more particularly affects the viscera of the abdomen, *liver, spleen, mesentery* and the *alimentary* canal, rich diet is directly contrary to the end proposed of recovering them from those obstructions; for a slender acquaintance with the laws of the animal economy may teach us, that the bad effects of inflammatory diet are immediate and direct, where the disease is seated in the alimentary canal, and no less productive of bad consequences when the liver or other parts are affected.

A contrary mode of living will, therefore, be more judicious and effectual:—*Whey, milk, barley, rice, sago, tapioca, arrow root*, and things of a similar quality, compose at first the only allowable nutriment.—MERCURY, as has been observed, furnishes the *medicine*; MILK and VEGETABLES the *diet*.

Other





Other means, as frequent washing with cold water, frictions local or general, chalybeates, gentle exercises in pure air, on horseback or in carriages, will materially assist and confirm the advantages gained. For whatever is begun by medicine requires to be supported by a strict observance of regimen, and by habits of exercise in pure air—the best method of imparting *permanent* tone and activity to the powers of life.

As the yellow fever more particularly affects the viscera of the abdomen, their spasm, watery and the alimentary canal, rich diet is directly contrary to the end proposed in recovering them from those obstructions, for a slender acquaintance with the laws of the animal economy may teach us that the bad effects of insupportable diet are immediate and direct, where the disease is seated in the alimentary canal, and no less productive of bad consequences when the liver or other parts are affected.

A contrary mode of wine will therefore be more judicious and essential.—It acts with barley, rice, sage, spinach, &c. and things of a similar quality compose at first the only allowable nutriment.—Afterwards, as has been observed, furnishes the medicines milk and vegetables the diet.

Other

Table of Diet proper in Fevers, &c.

SIMPLE DILUENTS.

Water, pure
 ——— with toasted bread
 ——— with sliced apples
 ——— with currant jelly
 Lemonade
 Barley water
 Seltzer, Bristol, or Malvern waters
 Milk and water
 Almond milk
 Whey, wine whey, orange or lemon whey
 Thin gruel
 Bohea, baum, mint, }
 gill, orange, lemon- } *Teas.*
 peel, and other }

SIMPLE DIET.

Panada, chicken panada
 Gruel, rice gruel
 Milk, rice milk
 Egg water
 Boiled bread
 Light bread pudding
 Indian arrow root
 Sago, salep, tapioca
 Chicken, mutton, and beef
Teas.

CORDIAL DILUENTS.

Fresh small beer
 Spruce beer and water
 London porter and water
 Brisk cyder, or perry, and water
 Wine and water
 Weak brandy and water
 Seltzer, Bristol, or Malvern waters
 New milk mixed with either of the above waters
 Egg water, prepared with Seltzer, or other water, to which a glass of wine may occasionally be added.

RESTORATIVE DIET.

Rice or bread puddings
 Jelly of rice, hartshorn, or calves feet jelly
 Chicken broth
 Light meat soups
 Flounders, plaice, soles, small eels
 Oysters and shell fish
 Veal, mutton, fowls, rabbits, &c. &c.

Gentle Aperients.

LIQUORS.

Tamarind Water—roast apples
 in water—imperial water.

SOLIDS.

Roasted apples, or stewed
 prunes.

REMARK.—Food may frequently be administered to the sick, by little at a time; their *wandering desires* for different things not manifestly injurious, may *sometimes* be gratified with advantage.—Convalescents are best recruited by taking jellies, cold meats, &c. seasoned with *aromatics*, and pleasantly acidulated with vinegar, lemon, or orange juice, &c. *gradually* returning to their *usual diet* as the appetite and strength increases.—Admitting food, &c. too warm into the stomach *debilitates*, and of course is very injurious to health.

DIRECTIONS

Table of Diet for Fevers, &c.

DIRECTIONS

FOR PREPARING VARIOUS ARTICLES CONTAINED IN

The Table of Diet.

Apple Water.—Fill a cup with pippins, sliced thin, (not peeled) add a large piece of lemon peel, cut thin, pour on boiling water, and let it stand close covered for three hours.

Imperial Water.—Dissolve one or two tea-spoonfulls of cream of tartar in a quart of thin barley water, made hot, in which a large slice of lemon, thin lemon peel, and loaf sugar, are added.

Tamarind Water.—Infuse one ounce of new tamarinds in a quart of hot water, or barley water, adding a piece of lemon or orange peel, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and when cool strain it off for use.

Red Currant Jelly Water.—This is made in a similar manner to the above, omitting the sugar, and increasing the quantity of the jelly, so as to make it quite agreeable to the palate. Currant jelly water is spoken of as extremely pleasant and proper in fevers.

Lemonade.—Mix two or three table spoonfulls of Seville orange or lemon juice in a pint of warm water, sweeten with sugar or capilaire.—N. B. Borage leaves, baum, or lemon peel, may also be infused in the lemonade.

For Barley Water, Almond Milk, &c. See Family Receipts, p. 57 and following.

Panada.—Take two table spoonfulls of grated white biscuits, mix them in three half pints of cold water, boiling in it six cloves, a little mace and lemon peel, when sufficiently boiled, sugar and wine are added, agreeable to palate.

Chicken Panada.—Gently boil a fowl, *three parts grown*, in a small quantity of water, for half an hour, strip off the meat from the breast and wings, which is to be beaten particularly fine in a large marble mortar, gradually adding a sufficient quantity of the liquor in which the fowl was boiled to produce a cream-like consistence.—This liquor should be previously gently boiled up in a covered saucepan, with a *small quantity* of mace and salt.

Mutton and Beef Teas.—To a pound of lean beef or mutton, *divided into small pieces*, add three half pints of boiling water, six cloves, and a small quantity of salt; suffer these to simmer gently for an hour and half, then pour off, and when cool strain the tea through a *fine* strainer.

Cow-Heel Jelly.—Take a boiled cow-heel, first cleansed from the fat, veins, and bones; slice *thin* the remaining parts, and put it in three pints of boiling *new* milk, let it gently boil, close covered, for three hours, with a little *cinnamon*, frequently skimming it while boiling; then pass it through a hair seive, and sweeten with loaf sugar: a little brandy may *occasionally* be added.—This jelly may be made use of either warm or cold.

Hartshorn

Hartsborn Jelly.—Boil *four* ozs. of hartshorn shavings and half an oz. of *stript isinglass* in *three* pints of water till reduced to two, when strained infuse lemon peel, and mix a table spoonful of Seville orange or lemon juice, *four* or *five* spoonfulls of mountain wine, and four ozs. of loaf sugar; then boil *gently* down to a due consistence.

Jelly of Rice.—Mix two ounces of ground rice and four ounces of powdered loaf sugar in one pint of boiling water, let these boil till transparent and proper for use: this jelly, when strained through a cloth, and let cool, will be found very palatable and wholesome. *Wine, spices, acids, &c.* may occasionally be used.

Rice Gruel.—Put one ounce of whole rice to a quart of cold water, boil it till reduced to a pint—when strained, add loaf sugar as agreeable; cinnamon and wine may also be added if required.

Rice Milk.—Boil, for fifteen or twenty minutes, over a slow fire, one table spoonful of rice with a pint of water, then add a pint of new milk, suffering it to remain *gently boiling* for ten or fifteen minutes more, or till it is of a proper consistence; make it palatable with powdered loaf sugar and a small quantity of grated nutmeg.

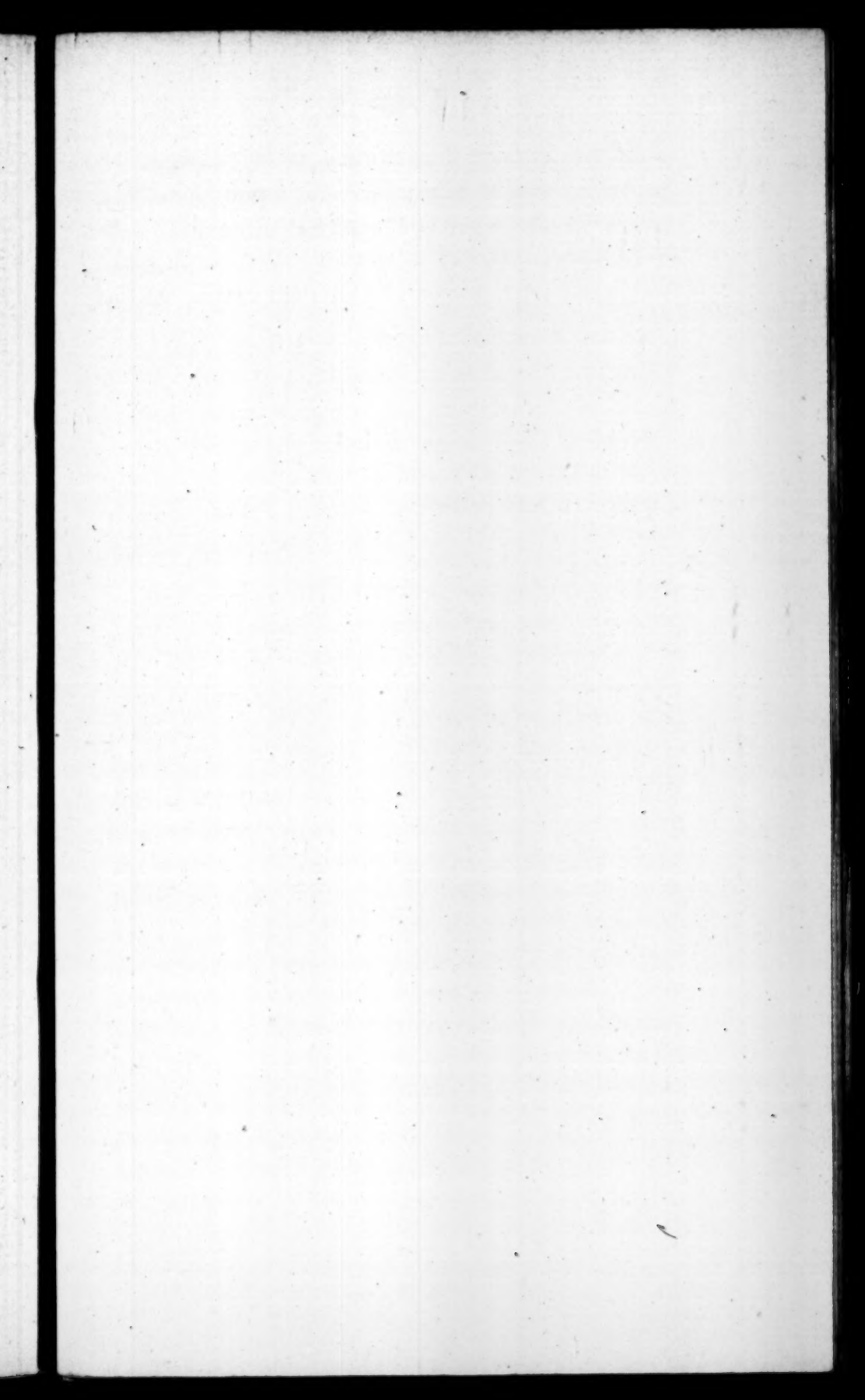
Egg Water.—Well beat the yolk of an egg in a spoonful of cold water, mix this in a tea cup of boiling water, by pouring it from one cup to another; infuse lemon peel, *pared thin*, and let it just boil up over a slow fire; then sweeten with refined sugar, and occasionally add a glass of white wine.

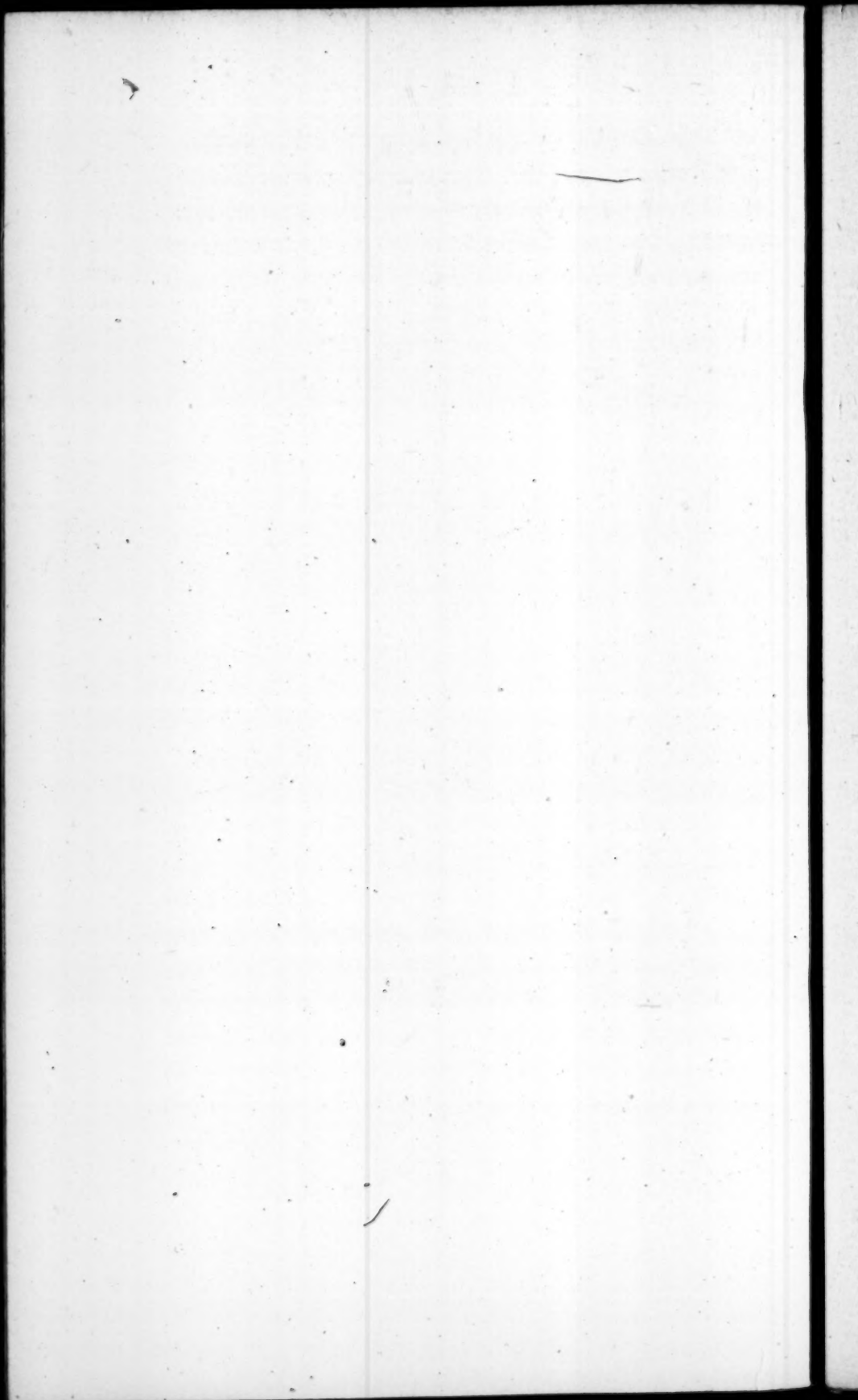
Boiled Rice Pudding.—Take a large spoonful of ground rice, well boil it in *three half pints* of milk with a piece of cinnamon; when boiled sufficiently thick strain it, and make it agreeable with loaf sugar: the yolks of three eggs, with the greater proportion of their whites, well beat up, is then to be mixed with this pudding—the bason, slightly rubbed over with butter, and the pudding poured into it, is secured in the usual manner from the water, and boiled gently for about half an hour.

Tapioca Pudding.—Well boil one ounce of tapioca in *three half pints* of milk and a piece of cinnamon; when taken from the fire, add sugar to the palate, and infuse in it a little lemon peel; when cool, an egg well beaten up in a tea cupful of milk is then added to it, the pudding previously managed as *above directed*, is to boil gently for *a few minutes only*.

Tapioca.—Put two large spoonfulls of tapioca into a pint of cold water, when well boiled for *fifteen minutes*, remove it from the fire, and pour into it half a pint of cold water, let it again boil for ten or fifteen minutes, or till it is become transparent, like sago: it is sweetened as usual, and white wine, from one to four spoonfulls, or twice that quantity of new milk, mixed in the tapioca—the latter is most eligible for children.—Tapioca affords excellent nutriment; it is easy of digestion, and when taken as a meal, a pint bason may be necessary for grown persons, and six, or more pap spoonfulls, for young children.

Sago.





Sago.—Take an ounce of sago, previously washed in cold water, boil it *quickly* in a quart of water till it is of due consistence; add sugar, and a glass or more of port wine, or a small quantity of brandy: *acids*, where proper, may be made use of.

Salep.—First pour a pint of boiling water into a basin, gradually shaking half an ounce of salep powder on the surface, during which the water is to be *quickly* stirred, then pour it into a saucepan, and, with the addition of cinnamon, let it boil for fifteen minutes, or till properly done; make it agreeable with the articles mentioned with sago.

Indian Arrow Root.—Put a desert spoonful of Indian arrow root powder into a basin, mix with it as much cold soft water as will make it into a *thin* paste, then pour on half a pint of boiling water, stirring it briskly, and boil it for a few minutes, when it will become a clear smooth jelly; to which add two or three large spoonfulls of sherry, or other white wine, a little lemon peel, and loaf sugar: lemon or Seville orange juice may also be made use of. If intended for food for young children, substitute milk *instead of the above*.——ARROW ROOT, lately introduced into *this Country*, from the EAST INDIES, forms an excellent food for the infirm and aged, being either mixed with broths, or made into jelly, as above described. In the Metropolis, it is generally given to infants, and is particularly proper for ricketty or consumptive children.——GENUINE INDIAN ARROW ROOT is sold at the Author's Shop, Upper Northgate-street, Gloucester, at FOUR SHILLINGS the pound.

MANNER OF PREPARING

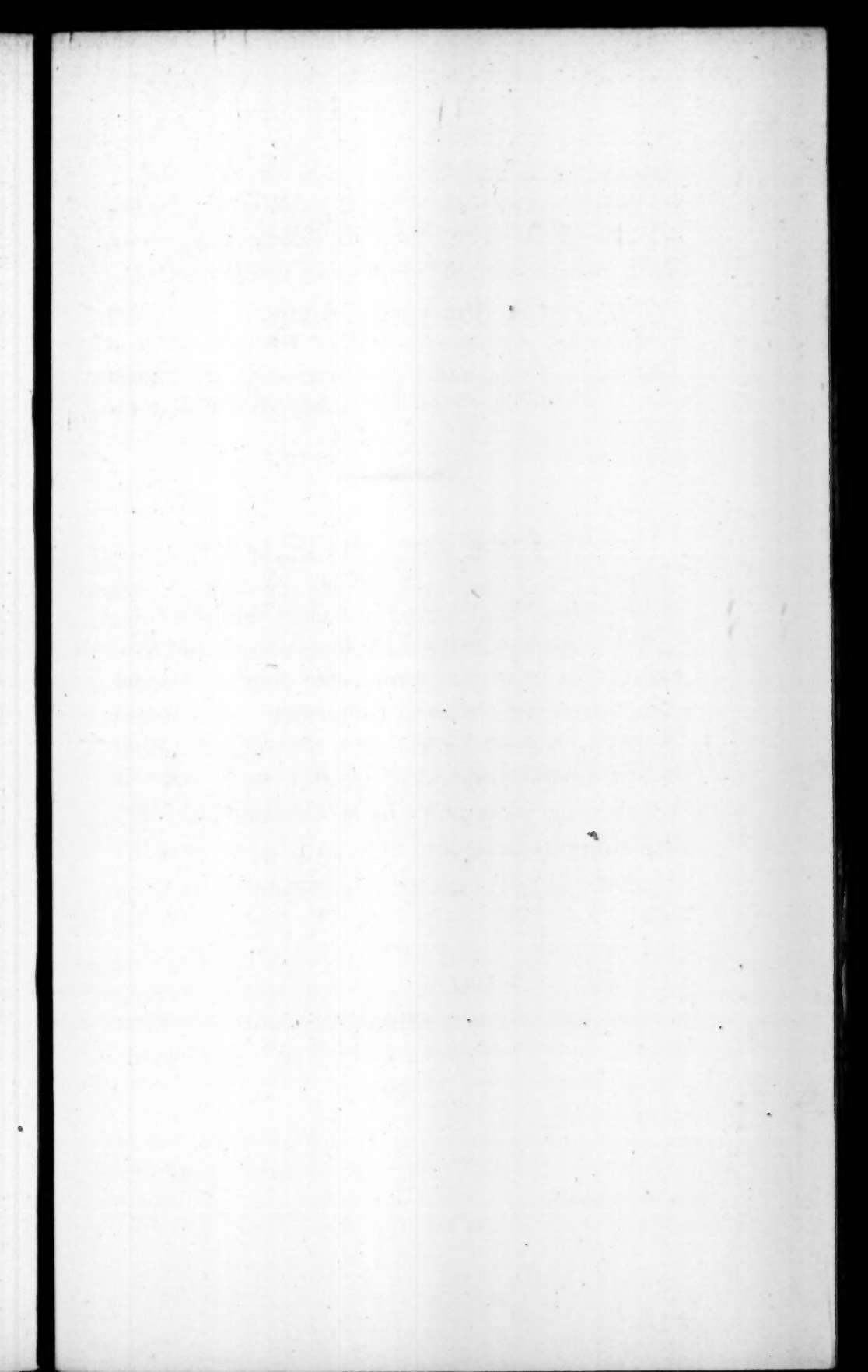
A Portable Soup,

For keeping several Years, in any Climate.

TAKE a set of calves feet; leg of beef, twelve pounds; leg of mutton, ten pounds; knuckle of veal, three pounds: these are to be broken, and boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, in the *usual* manner, occasionally taking off the scum;—the soup is separated from the meat by straining and pressure. The meat is then to be boiled a second time in *other* water, and the two decoctions being added together must be left to cool, that the whole of the fat may be taken off. The soup is then to be clarified with the whites of five or six eggs, adding a sufficient quantity of common salt: this liquor is then strained through flannel, and evaporated in a water bath to the consistence of a very thick paste; afterwards it is spread *rather thinly* upon a smooth stone, then cut into cakes, and dried in a stove until it becomes brittle: these cakes ought to be kept in *well closed* bottles or tin cases.

By the same process may be made a portable soup of the flesh of POULTRY, and aromatic herbs may be used as a seasoning.

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The cakes will keep for several years in any climate; and when intended to be used, the quantity of half an ounce is put into half a pint of boiling water, which is to be covered, and set upon hot ashes for a quarter of an hour, or till the whole is entirely dissolved.—It forms an *excellent soup*, and requires no addition but a small quantity of salt.—**OLD and LEAN MEAT is PREFERABLE for THIS purpose.**

Artificial Ass's Milk.

Take of pearl barley (washed), and hartshorn shavings each half an ounce; Eringo and China roots each one ounce; gently boil these in *one quart of pure water down to one pint*, adding, after these have boiled some time, three ozs. of *fresh liquorice roots*, sliced small; strain off the clear liquor, and mix it, when made use of, with an equal quantity of *new milk*.

N.B. This preparation is supposed to possess **RESTORATIVE** properties *not inferior to real ass's milk.*

THE END.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH MANY OTHER

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Medicine Chests in great variety

Mercurials, in pocket cases, with *sealed* directions

Family, and established Patent MEDICINES

Boswell's *Female Medicine*

Swifts Arquebusade, Arquebusade Liniment,—Opodeldoc

Eau de Luce, Smelling Salts and Bottles, Cheltenham Salts

Aromatic Pearls, Lozenges and Tablets

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Nitric and Acetous ACIDS, Phosphorus, Mephitic Water

Various Extracts, Essences, &c. of British and Foreign Plants;

viz. Bark, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Gill, Ginseng,

Cardamoms, Pennyroyal, Peppermint, Juniper-Berries,

Chamomile Flowers, White-Poppies,—Bitter Essence, &c.

Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cayenne,

Ginger, Lemon and Orange Peels, Essence of Spruce, &c.

Indian Arrow Root, Sago, Salep, Tapioca, &c. &c.

Portable Cases with Fish Sauces, Sallad Oil, Anchovies, Curry,

Cayenne Pepper, Essences of Spices,—Capilaire, &c. &c.

Prescriptions made up and dispensed with the greatest
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Wholesale and Retail.